The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,442.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

	Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	9
,, Carwar	3	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras	14
,, Cannanore	5	,, Coconada	16
,, Calicut	5	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Beypore	5	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Cochin	6	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Tuticorin	7	,, False Point	19
,, Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship BUSHEER, 795 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on the 24th January 1870 at noon.

Up.	Jan.	Down.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	11
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur	29	,, Bushire	13
,, Muscat Feb	1	,, Linga	15
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	7	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	8	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE new iron steamer DANUBE, 569 tons net register, CHARLES MANN, Commander, will sail as above.

The draft of this Vessel, when fully laden, is less than 15 feet, and she has already made the passage through the Canal without grounding. Should it be necessary to break bulk, in passing through the Canal on this voyage, a reduction will be made in the rate of Freight. For Freight or Charter apply to

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. BAKER, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER TILLY, Captain HANNA, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Diu, Veravul, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 14th January 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain TEASDALE, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 17th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of retaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain ROLAND, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th December, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain KERR without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 72 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

FOR SALE or CHARTER the ship THAMES, 579 Tons Register, A 1 at Lloyds.—For particulars apply to the Captain at his Dubash's, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or Patent Slip, Mazagon.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—PARTIES wishing to BUY or CHARTER the Ship BERWICKSHIRE, 1,114 tons, now lying at anchor in the Bombay Harbour, are requested to apply for particulars to the undersigned, at 57 Modee Street, Fort.

CURSONDASS NENSEE,
Agent for the Owner of the Ship Berwickshire.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, Part of an AIRY FLOOR in the Fort, open to the westerly breeze, suitable for two Gentlemen. Rent low.—Address F. F., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by an EUROPEAN FIRM, an intelligent, active, and assiduous YOUNG PARSEE, who has a fair practical knowledge of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, and who has had some experience in INDENT and CONSIGNMENT BUSINESS. Applicants will please state full particulars and salary expected to F. M. C., at this Office.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves in Bombay as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, in connection with our Firm, Messrs. BEHREND BROTHERS of Alexandria, Egypt.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 1st January 1870.

NOTICE.—For SALE, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, PUBLICATIONS and SELECTIONS from the Records of the Bombay Government, &c.

Printed Catalogues will be furnished on application to

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th January 1870.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!! MILLINERY!!!

MESSRS. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co. beg to inform their friends and public in general that they have just received per Overland an extensive and best selected Stock of Ladies' Muslin and Chintz Robes and Gowns, which are well worthy of attention.

3 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a quantity of MALVERN SELTZER WATER, just imported per ship RAJPOOT, from London, to be SOLD at a moderate price.—Apply to

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Forbes Street. Dubashes.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held in the Office of Messrs Rennie, Scovell & Co. on the 13th day of January 1870, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. Proposed by Peroshaw Merwanjee, Esq., seconded by Framjee Dinshaw, Esq.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India."

2. Proposed by Cowasjee Dinshaw, Esq., seconded by Thomas Wilson, Esq.—"That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee, Nusserwanjee Manockjee, and Peroshaw Merwanjee be appointed Liquidators without remuneration."

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Chairman.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned hereby notifies, in accordance with instructions from the Board of Directors in London, that unless the CALLS detailed below, on the six Shares specified, are paid up with Interest from the due date, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, within 30 days from the date hereof, the Shares and all payments made thereon will be forfeited:—

Number of Shares.	Description.	Number of Certificate.	Number of Call unpaid.
1	Original	26,291	4th.
1	Do.	26,799	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
1	Do.	27,050	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
2	Do.	27,099 27,103	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
1	Addl. B.	97,143	3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 259 of 1868.

Nowrojee Cowasjee Sawyer .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Sawyer and another......Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, which Order bears date the Twenty-first day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the late COWASJEE ARDASEER SAWYER, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Twelfth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my office in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 15th day of January 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER.

THE BEST FAMILY COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

This unrivalled Stove, a new design, is constructed with all the latest and most valued improvements. It is pronounced by all to be the masterpiece of utility as a Family Kitchener. It has accommodation on top for four Boilers, Pots, or Kettles, an excellent Oven, which is always in a regular uniform heat, and properly arranged for ventilation in Roasting, with a valve for that purpose in the inside of the Oven, and adjustable at pleasure. An unquestionable cure for any dull draught or smoky chimney is at once obtained by the use of this Cooking Stove. The full front of the fire is shown when the front doors of the Stove are thrown open, giving the same cheerful appearance possessed by the ordinary Grate, and affording the opportunity to roast joints in front of the fire, to toast bread, &c.

The Stove is furnished and fitted with a full complement of all the necessary Cooking Utensils, thus forming a complete fit-out for the Kitchen, and at a cost far below any of the ordinary ranges.

There are four sizes of the "VICTORESS" Cooking Stove—the No. 7, or second size, being suitable for Cooking every variety for a family of from eight to twelve persons; the No. 8, or third size, for families of twelve to fifteen persons; and the No. 9, for the very largest households.

The top of the Stove, when the Boilers are off, forms an excellent Hot Plate for heating Smoothing Irons, &c.

These Stoves are easily conveyed to any distance, and are ready for immediate use, without the trouble or expense of workmen to set them up or build them in; and plain printed directions for using them are sent with each Stove, so that there is no difficulty whatever experienced, even by the most ignorant servants or cooks, in the management.

SIZE OF STOVES.

	Width across front.	the Depth from front to back over all.	Height.
No. 6,	20 inches.	29 inches.	21 inches.
No. 7,	23 ,,	32 ,,	22 ,,
No. 8,	26 ,,	35 ,,	23 ,,
No. 9,	29 ,,	39 ,,	24 ,,

SIZE OF OVENS.

	Width.	Depth.	Height.
No. 6,	9½ inches.	15 inches.	7½ inches.
No. 7,	11 ,,	17 ,,	8 ,,
No. 8,	13 ,,	19 ,,	9 ,,
No. 9,	14 ,,	21 ,,	10 ,,

THE COOKING UTENSILS.

2 Iron Pots, tinned inside, } For No. 9 Stove, holding from 3 to 4 Gals.; for No. 8, from 2 to 3
1 Tea Kettle, ,, ,, } Gals.; for No. 7, about 1½ Gals.; for No. 6, say 1 Gallon each.

1 Potato or Vegetable Steamer to fit one of the Pots.
1 Large Oval Ham Boiler, No. 9 holding 11 Gallons; No. 8, 9 Gallons; No. 7, 8 Gallons; No. 6, 6 Gallons.
1 Round Iron Frying Pan.
1 Large Oval Frying Pan or Fish Pan.
1 Egg Pan, with Patent Contractor.
1 Toasting and Broiling Iron for the Front Fire.
3 Square Sheet-Iron Baking Pans for the Oven.
Also, a Small Poker, a Rake for cleaning out the Flues, a Handle for lifting off the Covers of the Stove, &c.

Hummum Street, Fort, J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from THURSDAY the 20th to MONDAY the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND, for the half year ended 31st December 1869, at the rate of Five per Cent per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 24TH INSTANT.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th January, 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on or after 20th instant, INTEREST, at the rate of 12 per Cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls, and that all Shares, Call on which is not paid before 10th proximo, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria Chapter XXI., and of LUCKMIDASS MEGJEE, who lately carried on business through the means of his Moonim, Vulloo Moorarjee, as a General Merchant in Bombay, Mangalore, and in Cutch Mandvie, under the Name and Firm of MEGJEE LALLJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a joint Petition by Lalljee Moorarjee, a partner in the Firm of Bhowan Heerjee and Gangjee Moorarjee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, two of the Creditors of the said Firm of Megjee Lalljee, praying for adjudication in Insolvency, under the said Act, against the said Luckmidass Megjee, verified by the joint Affidavit of the said Lalljee Moorarjee and Gangjee Moorarjee, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Thirteenth day of January, instant, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on MONDAY, the Seventh day of February next.

R. B. BARTON, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, the 18th day of January 1870.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month.

12th January 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late MR. WILLIAM KINLOCH, CEASED in our Firm from the 31ST AUGUST 1869, and the business will henceforth be carried on under the name and firm of JAMES W. ALLAN and COMPANY.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 31st December 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely—

To consider what steps shall be taken by the Corporation to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, January, 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869, that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—RENEWAL PREMIUMS will continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Official Liquidators upon the condition that the respective persons paying the same may on or before the 30th of March next, by notice in writing given to the Official Liquidators of the Company, elect to have such Premiums returned in full.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, January, 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Mandvee Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 20th January 1870, at 2 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 21st December 1869, viz.:—

"That the provisions of the Regulation 48 of the Table B, referred to in the Articles of Association, shall not apply to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the time being of the Company, and such Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the time being of the Company, may be a Director of the Company."

In the event of the above Resolution be carried out, the following Resolution be put to the Meeting:—

"That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey be appointed a Director of the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 6th January 1870.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton,
Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester,
Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

JOHN MOIR and SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroon Ketchup Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

			Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled		Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	Qts.	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	,,		,, 32 0	,, 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil	,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,, 32 0	17 0
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	,, 34 0	..
,, ,, BRAUNBERGER	,, 25 0	..
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,, 42 0	17 0
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,, 34 0	..
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,, 26 0	14 0
,, ,, HOCHEIMER	,, 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	,, 25 0	,, 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	,, 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	,, 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	,, 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	,, 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	,, 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale,	Black capsule	Rs. 38
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	,, 32
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	,, 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	,, 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	Do.	,, 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	,, 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 8
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
~~MARSALA Virgin Pale~~ EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	,, 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	—

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. DRAYTON and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 ,, pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by THE LONDON and BURTON Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

MESSRS. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux ,,	Do.	,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,,	Do.	,, 16 ,,

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	,, 14 ,,

AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30 ,,
Pints in 2 ,,	,, 16 ,,

MESSRS. ROSS MOORE & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at	Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

WINES & SPIRITS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
1, OAK LANE, FORT.

Brandy, Hennessy's	per doz.	Rs. 22 0
Do. Martell's	,,	,, 22 8
Do. Pinet Castillon	,,	,, 22 0
Claret, Kay-Cannen	,,	,, 16 0
Do. Chateau de Frands	,,	,, 14 0
Do. St. Estèphe	,,	,, 12 0
Vermouth Noilly Pratt	,,	,, 15 0

New supplies shortly expected by Amanda, Atlantique, Monarchy, Comete.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

CLARET.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	,,	4 ,,	,, 12	,,
1864 Mouton d'Armailhacq	,,	1 ,,	,, 15	,,
1864 Chateau Larose	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
1864 Chateau Lafite	,,	1 ,,	,, 25	,,
BRANDY.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	,,	1 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. 10 ,,	,,	1 ,,	,, 30	,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
SHERRY.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	,,	2 ,,	,, 18	,,
Do. red ,,	,,	2 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. Amontillado	,,	2 ,,	,, 26	,,
Robertson's blue seal	,,	1 ,,	,, 16	,,

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	Rs. 27
CLARET LEOVILLE	,,	17
,, MOUTON	,,	17
,, LARMONT	,,	15
,, ST. JULIEN	,,	10
CHABLIS	,,	17
BARSAC	,,	17
WHISKEY, Irish	,,	10
,, Scotch	,,	18
CURACAO	,,	15
MARASCHINO	,,	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	,,	24
,, ,,	Per 2 dozen pints	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

MRS. GAYETTY'S IMPROVED MEDICATED PAPER for family use, in which are combined the best known remedies for and preventives of Hemorrhoids. Price per packet, Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 1-12.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.
LONDON	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.
PARIS	Rue de Bonde.
CHINA	Hongkong.
,,	Shanghai.
MANILLA	Strada Philipinas.
WINE DISTRICTS	Coblentz. Rheims.
	Moselle Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M. Cognac.
	Epernay.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNES.

[Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.
HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.
IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

*20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	24 0

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Lafitte	25 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42 0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36 0
*42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20 0	White Capsule	16 0
25 0	Red Capsule	20 0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XEREZ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry...	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	† Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36 0

† This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Sauterne	18 & 24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate...	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled PAYNE & Co.	18 0
22 0	PAYNE'S Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
*22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
*20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
12 0	Jamaica Rum	10 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	*Curaçoa	35 0
	Maraschino de Zara	37 0
	Noyeau	35 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16 0
*18 0	Marsala Z	16 0
*22 0	Marsala X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PAYNE AND Co.'s
FINE OLD-PALE COGNAC
"GREEN VINE LEAF,"
Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
☞ KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Baboola Tank, with first floor room measuring 80 feet by 60 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

TO LET, GODOWNS and STABLES.—Airy and commodious STABLES close to Elphinstone Circle, having a large sweet water well in the compound. Also two GODOWNS to accommodate about 700 and 300 packages.—Apply at 107, Mody Street, to MANOCKJEE HORMUSJEE.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to MR. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate, that their FIRST premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders.

Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. Rs.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	104
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, fitted with [illegible] lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting case, &c.	86
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	80
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ... Cash price	22

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning it has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	27
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	20
TRAVELLER'S QUARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco, with lock	10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SIMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

	Rs.
No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock	24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7½ inches, and 6½ inches deep, in cloth	8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.,

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, fitted in the best style, in three sizes beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, 28, 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	15
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and gilt	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	25
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished	8
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES.

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

	Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather	11 and 16
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch	20 and 28
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inlaid with Tulip-wood	18 and 22

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED
ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS,
EN SUITE,
Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set.

	Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk	10, 15 and 20
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid	22 and 26
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre	30
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from	5 to 10

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

	Per Pack. Rs. as.	Per Dozen Packs. Rs. as.
Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS	1 0	10 0
Superior PLAYING CARDS	1 8	15 0
Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS	2 0	20 0
Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS	2 8	25 0

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

	Rs. as.
Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	4 0
Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the PURE and UNADULTERATED PRODUCT OF THE
BEST GRAPE-WINE
FROM THE
COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beet-root, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (AFTER THE CIDER OR PERRY HAS BEEN DRAWN OFF,) and various other distillations mixed with roots of CALAMUS AROMATICUS, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to WELL-KNOWN CELEBRATED FRENCH BRANDS, which can be guaranteed as furnishing PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure LARGE and EXTORTIONATE PROFITS.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, FOR CASH ONLY, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(WARRANTED COGNAC BOTTLED.)

	Per Dozen Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	25
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	[illegible]
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	[illegible]
KLASERET'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	[illegible]
KLASERET'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	[illegible]
KLASERET'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a TONE and SOFTNESS which render it a superb Brandy. For use as an Invalid, or for any [illegible] palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	[illegible]
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	[illegible]
JULES ROBIN'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	[illegible]

The close uniformity of the prices for these, the best, purest, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates [illegible] for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are STRICTLY FOR CASH. There can be no reason why just and honourable payments should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 375 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Inquiry for Mazagons.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	132
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90*p.a	Alliance Spinning	1,750
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	215
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150p.a	Great Eastern	1,350
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	720
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½	...	Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	2½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—1
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,290	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	470
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
10,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2/0.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¾
Five per cent	108 7/16
Four per cent	94¼
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	101½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do	108
5 years' do. do.	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

CALCUTTA.—13TH JANUARY, 1870.

Government Securities—The sales in 4 per cents, reported to-day, were at Rs. 95-0 or 5 discount. A small amount of Public Works 5 per cents obtained Rs. 101-8. Several large sums of 5 per cents of 1856-57, sold at Rs. 108-8; and small pieces at Rs. 108-10 to 108-12. 5½ per cents were bought, for several orders, at Rs. 113-0.

Purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were effected at Rs. 1,450. National Bank shares were placed at Rs. 133½.

Port Canning Land Investment &c. Co.'s shares were in demand at Rs. 285, no seller.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

[illegible], Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Muscat.

Mackenzie, Ensign, H. M.'s 41st Regiment, to join, to Subathoo.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland Steamers		£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Futtay Sallam	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Mandvee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship John Bunyan, Stitch, to Rangoon.
Ship Stag, Ellis, to Singapore, Bangkok, &c.
Steamer Tilly, Huuna, to Cutch.
Ship Matheran, McDonald, to Liverpool.
Schooner Feleppino, Nacoda, to Mozambique and Curmany.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship East, to Kurrachee.
Ship Hydree, to Jeddah and Hoodooda.
Brig Sultan Baba, to Alleppy and Malabar Coast.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 13th has the following:—

ARRIVAL.—Ship Empress of India, [B], W T Nunnerley, Bombay 13th, Calicut 20th, and Cochin 28th November.

Particulars of vessel previously announced—Ship Michael Angelo, [B], M Luckie, (port not mentioned) 21st September.

DEPARTURES.—Ship Khandeish and Barque Lord Clyde.

Passengers per Ship Michael Angelo—Miss M L Luckie.

Per Ship Empress of India—Mrs. Nunnerley, and two children.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .... MR. DAVE CARSON.

SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), JAN. 19TH, AND FRIDAY, JAN. 21ST.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

EXTRAORDINARY AMUSEMENT.

ELECTRICITY,
MAGNETISM,
PNEUMATICS,
OPTICS,
and
MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will give two Entertainments in Bombay, comprising a series of

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,

Treated in a popular manner, so as to excite both Wonder and Laughter.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE
EXPERIMENTS IN
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S former visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER

Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with

ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .... Rs 2
Stalls .... ,, 3 | Pit .... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .... MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .... Rs. 2
Stalls .... ,, 3 | Pit .... ,, 1

ANOTHER GRAND MINSTREL AND BURLESQUE NIGHT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20TH.

SECOND TIME THIS SEASON OF
DAVE CARSON
AS THE
BENGALEE BABOO.

SECOND TIME OF THE GORGEOUS BURLESQUE OF
CINDERELLA,
IN WHICH THE WHOLE OF THE
DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL APPEAR.

MONS. SEMELADIS & MRS. DAVE CARSON
IN
CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM EMINENT COMPOSERS.

GO AND SEE
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
IN THEIR ORIGINAL
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD AND MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture. | Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition. | Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic. | Algebra and Euclid.
History. | Latin.
 | Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes .... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class .... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes .... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music .... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed the next ASSEMBLY will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th January, at the house on Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 14th January 1870.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—MEMBERS are requested to bring their Copies of the MESSIAH to be practised THIS EVENING.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BARNES—January 18th, at Oomercarry, William Cheney Barnes, Inspector of Police, the beloved son of Mrs. Lawrence, Nurse, aged 32 years. He leaves a wife and three children to bemoan his loss, and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

DURHAM—January 18th, in Bombay, after a fever of 11 days, Charles John, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs C Durham, aged 16 years and 22 days.

MACKENZIE—January 15th, at Yeotmall (East Berar), Sophia Jane, aged four years, eight months and eighteen days, after a severe and protracted illness.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NEGREPONTE—January 9th, at Trieste, the wife of John P. Negreponte, Esq., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BIDIE—January 11th, at Desney's Gardens, Madras, the wife of G. Bidie, M.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—HAINES—January 4th, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, Richard Campbell Stewart, Captain 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Mona Gough, second daughter of Colonel [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1870.

IT would be an odd spectacle if, while our people at home were engaged in furiously attacking, or languidly and timorously defending the Game Laws, we, in India, were to become clamorous for their imposition. And yet there are things more unlikely. It admits of no doubt whatever that the various breeds of game animals in this country are decreasing with great rapidity—a rapidity, indeed, which renders the decrease plainly observable to those whom the matter interests. Going on at the present rate, it is speaking within fair limits to say that before another twelve years have passed away, Indian shooting will be as far below its home repute, as is the reality of sport in the Southern States of America, below the glowing estimate which Mayne Reid's charming natural historical romances would induce his youthful readers to form. Even now, in many parts of India, there are regions once filled with game, which have become as a delusion and a snare, as a grief and bitterness, to those who endeavour to extract a little sport out of them. We are speaking somewhat at random, relying for half the distance upon the opinions of others, when we say that if a man were to set out to walk across country from Bombay to Madras, shooting over the country adjoining his track as he went along, he would find it very hard work to bag enough to keep himself alive upon. From the Berars and Khandeish the same complaint reaches us, and even in Guzerat, that is Northern Guzerat, which has a world-wide renown as being the paradise of the small game sport, as well as in Kaira, Kattiawar, and the Panch Mahals, game has decreased of late years at an astonishing rate. This year, indeed, which in all the four last mentioned districts has been exceptionally and quite unaccountably bad, has driven the sporting world to despair. Duck and quail, snipe and geese are there, but are in the ratio of tens to former hundreds, and are as wild as hawks. Of course we know very well that with more people up-country to shoot, more game is or *ought to be* shot, and that there are more mofussilites now-a-days than of yore is certain enough. But we are of opinion that the ravages of a few hundred guns, during a few months in the year, are not enough to account for the, so to speak, bodily decrease of India's game birds. Where we believe the evil—for it *is* an evil, and one as we shall endeavour to show is infinitely to be regretted—has its root is in the abundance of birds of prey who swarm unchecked over the whole face of the country, gifted with palates very similar to our own, if we may judge from the strong preference which they accord to game birds over any other, and urged on to destroy by an imperious hunger and a sharp competition. We feel tolerably convinced that if these birds were subjected to a systematic diminution, they would leave room for a large and immediate increase in the numbers of their game brethren of the feather. The latter, be it remembered, do not in India, as is so widely the case at home, need any artificial nourishing. Food exists for them over the whole country in endless profusion; indeed for snipe and aquatic birds, there is hardly any end to it in many regions. So again with regard to hares, which are less numerous here than in an open English country, though abundant food, cover, and immunity from the hand of the sportsman are freely theirs. There are about nine different species of hawks in this country, to say nothing of the various kinds of owls, and the ubiquitous Brahminy kite or *chiel*, all of which work daily havoc among the young duck and quail, partridges and hares. Worst among them are the small "sparrow" hawk, a little vicious, brown fellow, which flies with sharp moving wings like a dove, and is about twelve times as strong as he looks; the beautiful peregrine, of an ashen silver hue, to our thinking one of the most striking looking birds in this country, splendidly feathered and armed, and as strong as a game cock; and the common brown falcon, possessing much the same physique, but being more numerous, and terribly rapacious and daring. To give three instances of the daring and rapacity of these pirates, which we have ourselves witnessed within the last month. First, a teal was shot in mid air and plunged into the water. In an instant a brown falcon appeared, though no one had seen it before, and darted at the dead bird. A shot scared him off, but before the game could be gathered, he had thrice stooped again, and, but for a constant shower of stones, would have effected his object. Secondly, a quail was flushed, and missed—when a sparrow hawk darted from over head in pursuit, and a prickly-pear bush alone saved the quarry at the critical instant. A yard more and it would have been struck. Thirdly, a hare had been put up in a castor oil field, and shot. The report roused some quail from under the shooter's feet. His second barrel was instantly raised, but on the warning cry of "Red!" (a smaller local species, not migratory, and never shot) he lowered it again. At the same moment a common *chiel*, or, if a nobler bird, one which bore a most unfortunately accurate resemblance to it, dashed over the very muzzle of the gun, caught up an unwary quail, carried it off to a neighbouring tree, and leisurely commenced its consumption. Fourthly, yet one more. A flight of duck had been scared from a tank, and the sportsman, squatted on the bank, awaited their return. His proximity disconcerted a—"dabchick" (a small species of duck, possessing the habits of our English moor hen, a splendid diver, and only moderately timid)—which had been in the sedges hard by, and he paddled out into open water with the intention of gaining a patch of reeds in the centre of the tank. His isolated position, or possibly something of the discomposed in his appearance, roused the energies of a brown hawk which had been floating lazily about overhead, and he descended like a plash, straight upon it. The quarry dived; the hawk arrested himself an inch or so from the surface, and hung about ten feet above it, with loose wings, waiting the former's reappearance. The moment it came up, he stooped again, with the same result, for the dabchick was evidently no fool, though he had vacated the safe shelter of his snug reed forest, on such small provocation, and so the contest went on, the hawk darting down, the quarry diving under, showing only his nose as he came up and his tail as he went down, until he reached the sanctuary of the reed clump, where he no doubt indulged in a little quiet chaff at the expense of his furious assailant. And all the while, within twenty yards, sat the sportsman. These instances of rapacity and boldness might be multiplied over and over again. Every sportsman can tell dozens of stories as to how his game bearer has been followed for miles by hawks, evidently more than half disposed to dash at his burthen: how quail will prefer being *kicked* up, to rising above the protecting corn or grass, if a hawk be overhead; and how many a "long-pot" has been snatched up by hawk or kite, before the dogs or beaters could field it—even sometimes so in the case of hares. Now, if we compute from what we see, that which we do *not* see, if the shouts of beaters, the report of the guns, and the rush of dogs, will not scare these feathered tigers from their plump and juicy prey, how systematically must they go to work when they have matters all their own way! In an ensuing issue we purpose showing, firstly, in what way, as it seems to us, this source of evil might be diminished, without resorting to measures of adult massacre, for we are not among those who would wholly exterminate these beautiful animals of prey; and secondly, in what respect Government would be benefited, were some means taken to arrest the rapid disappearance of game from India. The old *anti*-game law argument, so cogent in England, namely, that game can too often only be protected for the landlord's amusement, at the expense of the farmer's crop, does not apply in many parts of India, where there is much waste land; and only partially so in well farmed districts, as the *ryot* does not glean closely, if at all, and so suffers nothing from the quail, while even where hare and deer abound, he will not stir a peg to assist the sportsman, unless he be well paid to do so. Two annas a head for hares marked down, in a wheat-growing country, have been offered over and over again by coursers, unavailingly. Yet the hares lived on the wheat. As to duck and such like, the only way they affect the [illegible]

THE Directors of the New Bank of Bombay have declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The *profits* made by the Bank during the past year have been nine per cent. The *dividend* paid by the Bank of Bengal has been six and a half per cent. In one case a considerable sum was transferred to Reserve, and in the other something was taken from Revenue. A new Bank has always difficulties to meet and overcome on its establishment. This presidency Bank has met with opposition in a quarter from which a better spirit might have been expected. We congratulate the Directors on the careful manner in which they are laying the foundation for that public confidence without which permanent success cannot be attained.

WE have authority to state that H. E. the Governor will *not* arrive on the 20th instant. He has altered his plans, and will notify by telegram the date of his arrival.

THE Begum of Bhopal visited H. M. S. Galatea last Friday morning, and afterwards forwarded a donation of Rs. 200 to the Seamen's "Female Orphan Fund," for which she noticed that a box was kept on board.

THE Nagpore paper states, as a fact, that the barracks at Khundwa, which have been completed at a cost of three lakhs, have been occupied for just ten days and are no longer required, orders having been received that troops are not in future to be located at that station.

THE deficit has, says the "Central India Times," opened the eyes of Government to the large and unnecessary expenditure on account of grand magazines maintained at so many points of the military strategetic position in Central India, that not a few are doomed to be demolished, and among the number that at Saugor is to go immediately, and the one projected for Jubbulpore is not to be built, the troops in that part of the country being easily supplied from either Allahabad or Nagpore.

THE failure of the Khamptee chief, Chowsam, to penetrate into Thibet, has not (says the "Englishman") discouraged the local authorities. He is to be sent forward again, ostensibly to enquire for the replies to certain letters left with the Thibetan frontier officials, but in reality to give notice of the fair fixed to take place at Suddya in February next. The Thibetans plead an order, said to be eighty years old, as their reason for refusing to allow any person from British territory to cross the boundary. Chowsam himself has been presented with a fowling piece, bearing a suitable inscription, as a reward for his services on this occasion.

STEPS are being taken by some members of the Hindoo community at Madras to get up an address to the Duke of Edinburgh, but their efforts it is said have not yet met with a very enthusiastic response. The President of the Municipality has issued a circular to the several Commissioners, inviting them to consider what kind of address should be presented by the Municipal Corporation. We observe that the 18th Hussars, which is at present at Secunderabad, is to be brought down to Madras to add to the military display which is contemplated on occasion of the visit of the Duke.

THE Government (says the "Englishman") is not disposed to treat the Assistant Superintendents of Police, whose services have been dispensed with, altogether with such scant courtesy as the first minute on the subject led many of them to imagine. Oil is to be poured on their wounds in the shape of pecuniary compensation, as the Financial Department has ruled that a gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of eligible service, is to be granted. In calculating eligible service, periods of absence on leave (except on privilege and preparatory leave under certain circumstances) are to be excluded, but the period of employment before the age of 22 is to be allowed to count as service.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 7TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Manchester Market to-day was very steady, but prices show no quotable change.

LONDON, 8TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9½d.

Consols	92⅝.
Oriental Bank shares	£43-10.
Chartered ,, ,,	£18-10.
,, Mercantile Bank shares	£31-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares	£38.
4 per cent. Government Securities	91½.
5 ,, ,, ,,	105½.
5½ ,, ,, ,,	110½.
Exchange on India 60 days	1s. 11½d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France £67,750,000.

Total notes outstanding £81,875,000.

The Nyanza from Southampton takes £2,000 in gold for Bombay.

GRAND FIELD DAY AT POONA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE whole of the troops at Kirkee and Poona were out on Monday morning for field exercise. The force was divided into two portions, as follows:—

The B-E Royal Horse Artillery, B-9 Royal Artillery, one squadron 3rd Light Cavalry, detachment 1-2nd Queen's, and Sappers and Miners, under the command of Colonel Fuller.

The above were supposed to be attacking Poona from the direction of the Bund.

The defending force consisted of the A-E Royal Horse Artillery, two squadrons 3rd Light Cavalry, H. M.'s 59th Regiment N. I., and 9th N. I., under the command of Brigadier-General Addison, C.B.

D 18th Royal Artillery, 23rd and 24th Regiments of N. I., under the command of Colonel Whitehill.

The latter assembled on the maidan to the north of the Gymkhana ground, about 5 A.M., and soon afterwards moved off in the direction of the Bund; the 1st Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Addison, C.B., took the new road to the bridge; the 2nd Brigade under Colonel Whitehill, of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I., marched by the Council House down the old Bund road.

The defending force reached the Bund shortly before day-break, and having then received intelligence that the enemy was in position on the opposite side of the river, they also extended along the banks to oppose the advance. As day dawned the enemy was observed occupying a strong position on the crest of the hill on the opposite side. The A-E Horse Artillery and the 59th Foot at once opened fire, which was briskly replied to on the part of the enemy. The fire was maintained with great fury on both sides for some time, when that of the enemy appearing to slacken, the 2nd Brigade was ordered across the bridge.

The bridge was crossed at the double, the 24th N. I. leading, and on getting across filed off to the left—extended companies behind a wall (which opportunely offered) and continued the fire; the remainder of the 2nd Brigade moved round by the right, and being shortly after joined by the 1st Brigade turned the flank of the enemy on the right. Meanwhile the 24th N. I. had received orders to charge up the face of the hill, which was accomplished in the most gallant manner. The enemy now finding themselves considerably outnumbered retired gradually in the direction of Kirkee, disputing the ground with much obstinacy, whilst the above was going on. The D-18th R. A. under Captain Ritchie had proceeded a short distance along the road to Kirkee, and coming over a practicable gorge in the hill at once unlimbered and opened fire, keeping in line with the 24th. On reaching the [illegible] steadily across the plain. After descent by the hill and coming down on to the plain below, the 1st and 2nd Brigades joined each other and advanced in line across the maidan, driving the enemy steadily before them.

The enemy made a determined stand on reaching the Deccan College, but after some time was again forced to retreat, and soon afterwards gave up the contest. The defending force having thus accomplished their object marched back to quarters.

The whole of the troops were under the direction of Major General the Hon'ble A. Gordon, C.B., assisted by a numerous staff. A great number of the élite of Poona were present as spectators, and must have been much gratified by the brilliant display of fireworks to which they were treated. The number of native spectators was very large.

The troops returned to cantonments soon after 8 o'clock.

THE COMMAND AT NUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a rumour abroad to the effect that an attempt is being made to induce H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to commit, what can only be characterised as an act of great injustice, viz., to recommend an infantry officer (the commandant of the 22nd N. I.) to the vacant brigade command at Ahmednuggur, in supersession of no less than three artillery officers—Colonels Fuller, Woolcombe, C.B., and Gaye.

I have no wish to disparage the infantry officer referred to, and merely ask—Have his services been so brilliant as to entitle him to supersede the three artillery officers named above, all of whom are known to be thoroughly efficient and able men.

I believe, however, that the arguments urged by the advocates of the proposed supersession are—first, that artillery officers already hold their full proportion of brigade commands; secondly, that the promotion of Bombay artillery officers was unduly advanced by the assimilation to the Royal Artillery in 1861.

In reply to the first argument, it is only necessary to state, that neither by rule nor custom has any proportion of brigade commands been allotted to each branch of the service. This is proved by the fact that up to a recent date two out of seven regimental field officers of native cavalry held brigade commands at the same time, while from 1861 to 1867 no artillery officer was in this position. Had any rule or custom to the effect stated existed, at least one artillery officer must always have been in command of a brigade, while not more than one native cavalry officer could at any time have been so. Officers have, except in cases of known incompetence been almost invariably selected for such commands according to seniority.

As regards the second argument, I admit that it is true that the promotion of artillery officers was much advanced by the assimilation in 1861, but, on the other hand, that of infantry was almost equally hastened by the retirements in consequence of the extra pensions granted in 1861-62, and still more so by the order under which Staff Corps lieut.-colonels are removed from their cadres on obtaining that rank in the local army.

The Artillery officers named above obtained the position which enabled them to benefit by the assimilative promotions through the operation of the regimental benefit fund to which they all contributed. Had no assimilation taken place that fund would have continued its operations, It would be difficult for the commandant 22nd N. I. and his friends to prove, that had neither assimilation nor extra retirements taken place he would have been senior to any of the artillery officers whom it is now proposed to supersede in his favour.

Should the principle which it is now attempted to establish be admitted, all Artillery and Staff Corps officers superseded by local officers who have obtained rapid promotion, in consequence of the removal of the lieut.-colonels referred to above, could claim to be appointed to brigade and other commands in preference to such officers; indeed to carry out the principle thoroughly it would be necessary to resort to the original commissions of second lieutenant, cornet and ensign.

Lord Napier, we all know, was disposed to treat the scientific corps with fairness and, in spite of the one-sided view taken by his staff, I feel confident that H. E. Sir A. Spencer will do so too, as I believe that we may designate him in the words of Horace as

> Justum ac tenacem propositir virum
> (quem) Non civium ardor fuava jubentium
> Nec vultus instantis tyranni
> Mente qualit solidâ.

which for the benefit of the staff I will translate freely as "a man upright and firm of purpose, not to be bullied out of what he thinks right, either by the howls of his staff in a body urging him to unfairness or by the scowls of his Adjutant General."

I feel no doubt that you will agree with me in wishing that in this case as in all others FIAT JUSTITIA.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Government House, Calcutta, on January 14th, at 11 A.M. The following members were present:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K. P., G. C. S. I., presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K. C. B., G. C. S. I.; the Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor; Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I.; the Hon'ble John Strachey; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.; the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C.; the Hon'ble Gordon S. Forbes; the Hon'ble D. Cowie; Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey; the Hon'ble Francis Steuart Chapman; the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith; His Highness Sarámade Rájáhác Hindustán Raj Rájendra Sri Maharaja Dhiráj Sivai Ram Singh Bahadur, of Jeypur, G. C. S. I.; and the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

QUARANTINE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide rules relating to quarantine be taken into consideration. He said that when he introduced the bill into Council, he stated that it should provide both for inland and maritime quarantine; but that in order to secure safety to persons resorting to fairs and other places of that nature, it would be necessary for him to introduce a far more comprehensive measure than the one now before the Council. These rules it will be necessary to apply not only to places where contagious diseases do exist, but also in cases where there should be ground for apprehending outbreaks of such diseases, and above all, it will be necessary afterwards to levy taxes in order to meet the outlay which it will be necessary to make in connection with conservancy and other sanitary arrangements. These arrangements would, he believed, be found to form the most effectual barrier agains outbreaks of cholera. These facts obliged the Council to take into their consideration this bill. He assured the Council that the subject would not be lost sight of in the future. He would therefore move that the bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES' AND MOONSIFFS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the Select Committee on the bill to provide for the appointment of additional subordinate judges and moonsiffs in the presidency of Fort William be taken into consideration. He said that, in the opinion of the Select Committee, the provisions of the bill, as introduced, were sufficient to obtain the ends proposed, and that no alterations had been found necessary. He also moved that the bill be passed.

The motions were put and agreed to.

COURT FEES BILL.

He also presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill to provide for the better regulation of Court fees.

AGROR VALLEY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephens moved that the bill to remove the Agror Valley from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts be passed. He had nothing further to add to what he had said before. No alteration had been made.

The motion was put and agreed to.

WILLS OF HINDUS AND BUDDHISTS BILL.

He also presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate the wills of Hindus and Buddhists in the Presidency towns.

COST OF PETITIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman introduced a bill to enable the High Courts at the Presidency towns to deal with costs of petitions for certain monies transferred to Government, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee to report in a fortnight. He said that the bill would have the effect of deterring parties from bringing idle or wilful suits, and that it would enable the High Court to settle the amount of costs at discretion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey moved for leave to introduce a bill for the prevention of female infanticide. He said,—My lord, female infanticide in many parts of India has for years been a matter for serious consideration. Mr. Moore, in a memorandum, states that the practice in many part of India, and especially in the north of India, was very prevalent, and is still commonly to be found among the Rajputs. And although generally it may be said that the crime is confined to the Rajputs, still this is not, strictly speaking, entirely true. In some parts of the country the same crime is found common to the class to whom it is usually confined, and in some parts of the country, even among Mohammedans. The first Englishman, I believe, who I may say discovered the existence of this crime, was the well known Mr. Duncan, a man who, I believe, after a service of 38 years, is still respected and possesses the confidence of the people among whom he worked. In the year 1789, when he was resident a Benares, he made known to the Government, wisely, the prevalence of this crime among the Rajcoomars, and he exerted his influence to the utmost to induce the people to refrain from practising it, and measures were taken not long afterwards against it. The first was the Regulation 21 of 1795, and the other, Regulation 3 of 1804. The measures taken under these regulations practically seemed to have had very little effect. They certainly had no permanent effect. For some few years after these regulations had been passed, and great care taken in the matter, nothing seems to have been done on this side of India with the object of repressing the crime. It was not until 1836, when Mr. Thomason, Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur, when making a settlement of the district, discovered the prevalency of this crime. This admirable man and wise statesman, to whom India owes many a deep debt of gratitude, was the first in modern times or this side of India to bring his mind to bear practically on the prevention of it. He found it to be practised only by the Rajpoots of certain districts living on the borders of the Oudh territory. He stated in his report, that among a "body of 10,000 Rajpoots, not a single daughter was forthcoming." I will now quote that excellent man's own words in a volume on the subject by the Rev. John Cave-Browne. He says, "I do not think it is generally known that the horrible practice so extensively prevails even at our own doors. I myself discovered it accidentally whilst engaged in revising the settlement of the Purgunnah and encamped in that very Tuppali (of Kooha). In conversation with some of the Zemindars, I happened to mention one of them as the son-in-law of another. The mistake raised a sarcastic laugh, which was explained by the brief exclamation of a bystander, 'Where will you find a daughter in Kooha?' Inquiry once roused, the truth was palpable. They freely admitted the practice themselves; and it was a matter of notoriety." Mr. Thompson went on to say—"The Baees Rajpoots of Kooha, are a fine, manly, independent race of men. There are few whom I have seen of more prepossessing address. Their tribes have been found of old high alliances, and they have served on regal establishments.... They of course pride themselves on giving their daughters in marriage only to the members of certain tribes on an equality with themselves, or their superiors. Matches are difficult to be obtained, and attended with great expense, which they can ill bear, and are almost certain to cause the alienation of the whole or a great part of the hereditary lands. Hence the birth of a daughter is considered a most serious calamity, and the unfortunate infant is very seldom spared." Mr. Montgomery, now Sir Robert Montgomery, was then assisted by Mr. Thompson. Shortly afterwards he became Magistrate and soon found that the crime prevailed to a most terrible extent. Shortly afterwards a similar investigation showed the prevalence of the crime to the same extent in Northern India and in the Doob. Mr. Unwin, Magistrate and Collector of Munipoory, found the same practice in vogue among the people of that country. He found that in the Munipoory district among the Chobam Rajpoots, a very numerous tribe, that hardly a single Cholianee (female infant) was forthcoming. In the Agra district, Mr. Gubbins found that in the higher ranks of the families the practice was more common and more systematically practised. Again Mr. Raikes, who was Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoorie, in his work calls note to the frightful extent of this crime. He says:—"There is at Mynpoorie an old fortress, which looks far into the vaelley of the Eesum river. This has been for centuries the stronghold of the Rajahs of Mynpoory, Chahans whose ancient blood, descending from the great Pirthee Raj, and the regal stem of Neem-rana, represents, *la creme de la creme* of Rajpoot aristocracy. Here when a son, a nephew, a grandson, was born to the reigning chief, the event was announced to the neighbouring city by the loud discharge of all pieces and matchlocks. But centuries had passed away, and no infant daughter had been known to smile within those walls." In 1846, the Jullendur Doab was annexed to the British Crown. He found the practice equally prevalent there. It was practised as frequently, and other tribes, besides the Rajpoots, used to practice it. A meeting of the influential classes of the Rajpoot community, who boasted of being descendants of the Gooroo Nannuk was held, and measures adopted to meet the evil. From that time till the mutiny, Mr. Unwin assumed that nothing had been done to mitigate it in Northern India. In 1856, an officer was appointed especially to investigate these facts. Mr. Moore was the officer selected. He personally visited and made himself acquainted with the facts that in 26 out of 308 villages in which the crime had been known to prevail, not a single girl under 6 years of age existed. In another batch of 38 villages which he visited, he found not a single girl; he found marriage very rare, and in some instances unknown to have taken place within the recollection of the existing generation. In one instance there was not a single girl above 6 years of age and that no marriages had taken place for a period of 80 years. In many parts of the Benares division he also found that marriages had not taken place within the memory of the present generation. He says, "Not only are there no girls to be found in their houses now, but there never has been, nor has any such event as the marriage of a daughter taken place for more than 200 years.'s Mr. Unwin in Munipoory, found the same results In 30 villages, he only found 37 daughters and 329 boy of the same age; and in 11 villages of that number, there were no daughters at all. Shortly after this, the mutiny broke out in 1857, and, as may have been expected, the subject was lost sight of for some time. But on the restoration of order, the matter again attracted the attention of Government, who on setting foot enquiries found that the custom was fearfully prevalent in Oude in particular, and measures to repress the evil actively set on foot by Sir Charles Wingfield, with the cordial help of the Talookdars of the Province to put a stop to the practice. Although undoubtedly, in many parts of the country, great deal has been done to check the crime, I fear there can be no doubt that the practice is at the present time as prevalent as ever. Only a year ago the Lieut. Governor of the N. W. P., in conducting his investigations, expressed his opinion that care should be taken in making conclusions, and I may say that the conclusions which were arrived at, were mainly those I have just now given to the Council. He examined a group of 10 villages inhabited by Rajpoots, in 7 of which he found 104 boys, and only one girl, and the people admitted that for 10 years there had not been a single marriage. And in another group of 27 villages, we found that in 22 of these there were 284 boys and 23 girls. In 10 of these villages, marriage was unknown for a century. In another group of 16 villages, he found 4 only in which marriage existed, in 9 other villages he found 71 boys, and only 7 girls. I need not continue these terrible illustrations of the prevalence of the crime. They are given on the highest authority, and the results would be actually incredible, if they were vouched for upon a less unimpeachable authority. For the causes which have led to the prevalence of this terrible crime, it has already been generally said in the passage of Mr. Thomason's Report which I have just laid before the Council. I will read this passage from Mr. Raikes' book, which I think states very fairly what the real cause of this matter is. Mr. Raikes says, and I need hardly say, that there has been no higher authority in this country than Mr. Raikes, in one of the first and most successful offices he held. "To his practical mind, the most tangible, as well as the most powerful motive for the atrocity, appeared to be the system so generally prevalent of exorbitant marriage expenditure. His opinion, however, differed from that of Mr. Robinson, as to the best mode of dealing with this evil. He was disposed to look more favourably upon the sumptuary measures which resulted from self-legislation, than in those originating in, and deriving their authority from, government enactments." There is a necessity of marrying a daughter to a man of higher, or at least equal means, among the high rank of Rajpoots, and the alternative personal degradation. The father of the marriageable daughter is looked upon with suspicion, with insult, and with reproach by the Hindoos. Although this is not practically true of the higher ranks of Rajpoots, still there can be no doubt, I think, that these feelings of family honour have been at the root of this great evil. This is followed by the natural consequence that most extraordinary and ruinous expenditure has been incurred by the people at the marriage of their daughters, and this has been admitted on all hands to be one of the greatest incentives or causes of the crime. The marriage expenses are sometimes so enormous that the marriage of a daughter brings ruin upon the whole family, and owing to this circumstance the Rajpoot father prefers his daughter to perish, rather than that he should be placed under the necessity of incurring expenditure for her dower. After all perhaps the real great reason of the prevalence of the crime at the present moment is custom, immemorial custom, which among Hindoos is to be looked upon as transcendental law. And there can be no doubt these people are given to murder their children, generation after generation, to a great extent, simply because their forefathers have done so before them and they do it, really without any idea that there is anything criminal in the practice. As to the remedies to be applied to this great evil, we have fortunately no reason to doubt that they can be applied, because we have ample and actual experience to show us that the crime can be dealt with. The measures that have been taken, have been of all kinds; the first kind of measures are those which aim at the removal of the cause which lead to the crime, and especially to prevent all that expenditure consequent upon a marriage. The second class of measures have been those of a coercive and practically preventive character. The first class of measures rests with the people themselves to apply, the other on the action of the Government. Both classes of measures, taken together, have been extremely successful, and the officer who has met with the greatest amount of success in inducing the Rajpoots to agree to limit their marriage expenses, was Mr. Raikes, at Munipoory, and there can be no doubt that the measures which he initiated there, and which were afterwards followed up by his successor, have met with the greatest success in Oude and elsewhere. There can be no doubt that strong feelings exist among the people themselves in regard to the extravagance of the marriage expenses. And this has been found by experience to have been removed to some extent by bringing a small amount of pressure to bear upon them to limit the amount. Still, there can be no doubt that the measures which have been most successful have been those of an actual coercing character. These measures on this side of India, it will be recollected, were advocated by the gentleman I have named; and I can give an illustration of the success of them in a few facts. In the Mynpoory district in 1842 there had been no Rajpoot Chohan girl living in the district. Nine years afterwards, in 1851, there were found to be 88 alive, and in 1855, the number had risen to 250 girls. In the same year in the Agra district, the measure taken by Mr. Gubbins, gave in a very few years double the number of females then alive, and the same thing may be proved everywhere, where coercive measures have been taken. The measures have been of a very simple character. They consist mainly in the introduction, in the first instance, of a monthly system of registration of the births and deaths in suspected localities, and in the constant system of periodical inspection and examination of the children born. And it has been found in practice, that this measure practically effects the saving of lives of children when they are just born. Experience has proved in the most unmistakeable way, that it is in the power of the Government to eradicate, from its root, this frightful crime. Authorities in all parts of the country, without exception, have given their most decided opinion, that it is not right, that it is not politic, that the measures taken for the prevention of crime, should not be taken in a much more systematic way, than anything which has been hitherto done in rooting out this evil. Legislature is absolutely required I think. I need not now enter into the details of the bill which I suppose to be introduced. It is sufficient now for me to say that the bill proposes to give the Local Governments power to do that which has already been done in many parts of the country, and I may add that the bill which I propose to introduce has been already sent to the Local Governments and Administrations, and that it has been substantially approved of by all of them. I think, my Lord, that the Council will agree with me when I say that a higher flight for legislation can hardly be mentioned. I think that the British Government has borne too long with this abomination, and I think that the time has come when the British Government should show to the world that it has finally resolved that these things shall cease. I have not for my part the slightest doubt, that it is in our power to make an opportunity for interference. I am well aware that some people talk of the possible danger of thus rudely interfering with this terrible practice. For my part, I utterly disbelieve that there is any danger of the kind. We were told of the same thing when *suttee* was made penal by law, and there are not wanting people who say the same thing on the occasion of every step which the Government takes for the intellectual enlightenment and improvement of the people of this country. But for my part I say that even if there is any possible danger, it is no reason whatever for allowing this abomination to continue, and I think that the Government ought to determine that whatever be done, it will not continue a day longer, to countenance this frightful practice in any part of the British dominions.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY.

IF "A Native" sends us his name, his letter will be published.

THE POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR has opened from the 1st inst. insolvency courts in Rajcote, Wurdwan, and Satpura.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per barque John and Mary, will be closed at the General Post Office, on the 19th inst. (to-day) at 12 noon.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF yesterday proceeded to Deolalee. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

MR. BARNES, Inspector of Police, Mahim Division, who had been suffering from dysentery, died yesterday morning in the house of his mother at Oomercarry.

WE regret to learn that Dowager Lady Awabaee has been seriously ill for the last week, and that a telegram has been sent to Sir Jamsetjee to come down to Bombay immediately.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Purshotum Meghjee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a diamond ring, value Rs. 300, belonging to Aspundiarjee Muncherjee.

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We have to remind our local readers that Professor Bushell makes his first appearance tonight. As an old Bombay favourite it will be strange if he does not attract a good house. Particulars will be found in the advertisement.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Walljee Dewjee was charged with criminal breach of trust, in having appropriated to his own use piece-goods, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Khutoo Soonderjee, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE S. S. MAHRATTA, Captain Scott, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. Farewell, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and child, Mr. A. Menist, Mr. Curtain, Mr. Perozeshaw Pestonjee Bottleewala and two friends, and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE REV. DR. PRIME, of New York, recently from America by the Pacific Railway, California, Japan, China, &c., will, by request, deliver an informal address on the countries recently visited by him to-morrow, Thursday, at 5 P.M., in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. Educated natives are specially invited to attend.

ENLARGEMENT OF ST PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.—Five entertainments in connection with the abovenamed object will be held on January 25th, February 1st, and three following Tuesdays, in the bungalow "The Wilderness," Mazagon, commencing each evening at 8 o'clock. The charge for admission will on each occasion be one rupee.

HIGH COURT DECREES.—In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Ramchund Goolalchund brought a suit against Heerjee Bhimjee and Co. for Rs. 4,258, the balance of an account adjusted in December last. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defence. Decree was given for the amount with interest and costs.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mahaluxmee concerning the death of a "bheestee" in the employ of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill. On Monday evening, as a number of servants of Mr. Justice Melvill were talking to each other, they heard a noise as if something heavy had fallen into a well at a few paces distant from them. Grappling irons were procured and deceased was taken out quite dead. The jury found that the deceased had met with his death accidentally.

A SAD ACCIDENT,—A MOTHER AND SON DROWNED.—On Monday morning a Hindoo woman named Chimmee, her son aged about eleven years named Balloo, and a neighbour, a woman, went to Wittoojee Mancoojee's oart at Parell to see a woman, who had been suffering from fever. They stood for a while near a tank in the oart, and while the others were talking Balloo went down to the edge of the tank to draw water, and fell in and was drowned. The tank was formed in a deserted quarry hole and was very deep. As soon as the mother knew her son had fallen in, she ran down to pick him out, but she also fell into the tank and was drowned. The neighbour also then went into the water, but was in time pulled out by some people, who went there on hearing her cries. Chimmee was taken out quite dead; the body of her son has not been recovered. Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on the body of the deceased woman, and the jury came to the conclusion that she had been drowned accidentally.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 18th, 7-50 P.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th, 10 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 15th January, 3-45 P.M., service; 12th January, 2-10 P.M., Private; *via* Russia, 13th January, 3-16 P.M.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE attorney, in Calcutta, for the official liquidator of this company, informs us, in a letter dated the 13t instant, that "the last mail has brought him intelligence that the Vice-Chancellor has given leave that the following questions, [illegible] claims may be argued before him:—

1. Have the claims which were matured prior to the date of the winding up order any priority to the claims of existing policy-holders, and is there any difference between the policies of the participating scale from those of the non-profit scale?

2. The same in respect to claims which have arisen since the winding up?

3. What is the right of proof in cases where the insured, by reason of ill-health or otherwise, cannot now reinsure his life?

4. What right of proof, *if any*, has a person who has not paid the premium of falling due since the date of the liquidation?

5. What is the right of proof, *if any*, of a person who has paid his premium since the date of the liquidation, and applies for and receives repayment of such premiums?

6. Have the representatives of a policy-holder, who has died since the winding up, a right of proof 'all the premiums having been paid' for the full amount of the policy, or only for the value of it at the date of the winding up?

Leave of the Court has also been obtained for the extension of the time within which policy-holders may apply for the return of the premiums paid since the winding up, from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next, before which time it is hoped the different questions mentioned above will be settled.

Arrangements are being made for taking over the Indian policies by a first class office of long standing on the same principle as that already made with those in England, details of which it is hoped may be communicated to the policy-holders at an early date.

In order to prevent risk current premiums are being received and carried to a separate account, to be dealt with by direction of the Court, the attorney having no instructions to continue the guarantee of their being refunded."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

13TH JANUARY 1870.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

THE QUEEN VS. SAGGIA BIN RAGOO.

The prisoner in the above case, Saggia bin Ragoo was charged before Mr. A. C. Trevor, full-power magistrate of Sattara, with attempting to induce certain persons to do an act by attempting to induce them to believe that they would become objects of divine displeasure by an act of his. The prisoner had gone to the house of his father-in-law to take away his wife at once. He was told not to take her away until after dinner, and he thereupon threw a rope over a cross-beam in the house, and was seen struggling with two of his relatives, who were pulling him away.

The magistrate, in his finding, said—"The Court has no hesitation in accepting the evidence for the prosecution as true, but as it is impossible to believe the accused had any intention of really hanging himself under the circumstances described in the evidence, he cannot be charged with an attempt at suicide. His feint of hanging himself was clearly intended as a threat, and as such comes under section 508 of the Indian Penal Code, the section quoted in the charge."

The Court convicted the prisoner and sentenced him, on the 1st November last, to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The prisoner presented a petition in appeal to Mr. Mactier, Session Judge, who rejected it on the 27th November 1869.

On the 29th December 1869, the district magistrate, Mr. Arthur, sent up the case to the High Court with the following observation:—"The proceedings in this case are forwarded for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court. It appears to the district magistrate that, if there was no attempt to commit suicide no offence was committed. The evidence shows that when the accused either attempted, or pretended to attempt to hang himself, the person against whom his anger was excited was absent from the house; the object, therefore, could hardly have been to influence him. The point the district magistrate would, however, raise is, whether the section apply to this case could anyhow be held applicable? He doubts whether it can be said that the fear of being an object of divine displeasure is the feeling appealed to; he would rather say that the feeling of sympathy with the pain of a fellow-creature is that intended to be played upon. There is no doubt that the object of a pretended attempt to commit suicide is to intimidate the person against whom these means are employed, but this does not constitute criminal intimidation as defined in section 503 of the Indian Penal Code."

The High Court reversed the conviction and sentence, as they considered that the facts stated in evidence did not constitute the offence defined in section 508 of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

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MR. HOWARD'S SCHOOL SERIES.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

Mr. Howard's English school series are doomed to be not permanent. In fact the time has already come when a committee is to sit in judgment upon their merits. Mr. Hughlings, Professor Oxenham, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Ambalal Shakerlal and Mr. Ramcrishna Gopal have been appointed to perform this unwelcome task. Before the committee can commence its work, it is most desirable that a well-concocted system should be first laid down as the basis of the future series and placed open to public criticism. The committee will thus be enabled to mend the defects, if any, before it could be too late. The system once laid down, it will be easy to mark out the departures from it in the present series. The business of the committee is not, so far as we comprehend it to be, to cull out unseemly perjections or fill in holes of an already constructed fabric, but it is one to draw out a plan of the future building from their own imagination, and to select such materials from the present series as may best suit their purposes. To examine is not however to undo what others have done and substitute one's own in its place, as some suppose, and we are far from believing that the committee's actions can for a moment be guided by such a spirit. But even if it did, there is the public opinion to correct it if only they condescend to lay their plan before the public.

MISS CARPENTER AND MISS CHAMBERLAIN.

(*Indu-Prakash.*)

The public will be glad to learn that when Miss Carpenter visited Ahmedabad last fortnight, she inquired into the affairs connected with the arrears of pay of Miss Chamberlain, lady superintendent of the Female Normal School established there, and was glad to be assured by the Educational and other authorities that speedy arrangements were being made to clear up the arrears and ensure punctual payment in future. To avoid, however, all possible contingency, Miss Carpenter has, we are informed, deposited an amount equal to one year's salary with the Educational Inspector N. D., Mr. Curtis, out of which Miss Chamberlain or her successor is to be paid in case she should not regularly receive pay from the Municipal or Educational authorities. A similar arrangement has been made for the Female Normal School intended to be established at Surat, and it is probable that Miss Chamberlain may be placed in charge of that school, another lady from England, now on her way to India, taking Miss Chamberlain's place at Ahmedabad. It is quite clear that Miss Carpenter was in no way bound to make the arrangements he has made, her obligation to Miss Chamberlain having ceased from the time of the latter taking charge of the Ahmedabad school. But Miss Carpenter could not bear the idea of any lady, engaged in the philanthropic cause she has undertaken, being placed in a difficulty in a foreign country under any circumstances, and her arrangement, therefore, deserves the highest praise. We hope her money will remain untouched, by the timely and proper arrangements of the Municipal and Educational authorities.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

The European convict named Hutchins, who made his escape from the City Jail at Poona on the forenoon of the 13th instant, was captured by the police at Sherwell on Saturday last, and was brought into Poona the following day (Sunday). It appears that as soon as he made his escape from the jail, he hired a poney and went in the direction of the Sattara road for the purpose of proceeding to Mahableshwur, but in the meanwhile Abdool Kadur, an expert detective, was put on the alert, and went in search of him, but not getting any clue as to his whereabouts he returned to Sherwell. In the meanwhile Hutchins, who was wandering behind the Poorundhur hill, went to Sherwell and put up in the travellers' bungalow, and requested that messman to pledge his watch for him, and give him the equivalent of its value, as he was about to proceed to Mahableshwur in the Government mail cart. The messmen having been previously informed by the police of Hutchins' escape from the jail he went and gave information to the police that a gentleman (well dressed) was at the bungalow and wanted money for his watch, the police thereupon lost no time in capturing him with the assistance of some of the villagers, when Mr. Abdool Kadur searched him, according to the description roll he had, and found out that he was the person who escaped from the jail. When brought to Poona he stated that his intention was to proceed to Mahableshwur, and from thence to Mahar, and then to America for good. He also stated that he had prepared weapons to aid him in murdering any person who would obstruct him in his journey, but he said that his conscience did not admit him to commit a second murder, and therefore he threw away the implements.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 10.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18th January.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Thefts.—Abdool Rehmon, a vagrant, was charged with stealing an umbrella belonging to a Chinaman, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.—Ackma Meera was convicted of stealing three fowls belonging to Hormusjee Palionjee, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.—Bhugwandas Goodaghut, a Purdesee, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, for stealing a turban, value Rs. 15, the property of Bhow Raghoba.

Torturing Animals.—Rubbajee Luxamon and Govind Condajee was charged with torturing bullocks at Colaba, and were fined five rupees each.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—18th January.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Assault.—Luis David de Silva was charged with assaulting Jao Doming Gonsalves, and was fined fifteen rupees.—The same prisoner was further charged with assaulting Pedro Antonio Dias, and on his pleading guilty was mulcted in the sum of Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. Dr. Barton conducted the prosecution.

Theft.—Suddoo Succaram was convicted of stealing a lamp belonging to Gunnoo Babajee, and was sentenced to hard labour for seven days.—Calaykhan Rehmonkhan was charged with stealing a sheet and axle belonging to Lalpatel Hoosseinpatel, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days.

THE LOOSHAIS.

The *Indian Daily News* has the following regarding the rumoured Looshai raid:—

"On the 5th instant a telegram of the same date was received from the Commissioner of Dacca to the effect that Mr. MacWilliam, the officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, had telegraphed to him on the 3rd, that Moobang, a village on the extreme south of Muripore, had been attacked on 23rd December and some houses burnt.

"The inhabitants escaped, and the raiders had left. The attack was attributed to Looshaiss. Edgar, however, on the 26th was in peaceful communication with the Looshais, who were working fearlessly at the salt springs.

"A letter has since been received from Mr. Edgar, dated Looshai Haut, January 1st, in which he mentions that he has been taken to that place by the Looshais by an excellent land route leading along the top of a ridge, with plenty of water all the way, and scarcely any steep places. A little jungle-cutting would, he says, except in a few places, make this road as good as the Government road between Cherapoonjee and Shillong. Mr. Edgar estimates that, in the event of any future military operation against the Looshais, troops could, by forced marches over this road, reach Sookpilall's first villages in six days, Deonti's in eight days, and Vonpilall's in seven days.

"Mr. Edgar anticipates no difficulty in coming to terms with Vonpilall and Sookpilall; indeed, he hopes to induce the tribes of the former to settle down close to our frontier. He has not, however, been able to ascertain whether there is any intention on the part of Deonti, who is believed to have been the perpetrator of the attack on Monierkhall a year ago, to effect a meeting with him. These negociations will of necessity occupy some time, and require much patience and forbearance. In the meantime Major Macdonald is doing all in his power to add to our geographical knowledge of the country through which Mr. Edgar's party is passing."

The following domestic occurrence appears in a Liverpool paper:—"Chichester—Master.—Dec. 9, at the old church of Cirencester, Captain Chichester, 5th Lancers, to Miss Isabel Catherine Master, youngest daughter of Mr. T. W. C. Master, of The Abbey, Cirencester, and Knole-park, Almondsbury. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a handsome white robe of costly material, trimmed with satin and rich brussels lace; she also wore a brussels lace veil and a wreath of orange blossoms. Four of the bridesmaids were dressed in blue silk slips, and four in pink, over which was a muslin dress with white ermine jacket. They also wore crystal and gold lockets, with the coloured monogram 'C. and S. C,' being the gift of the bridegroom."

AN INTERESTING MELA.

Calcutta is to have its special mela or fair. The Committee of the National Gathering have fixed the 12th and 13th of February as the dates on which the mela shall be held. It differs from all other fairs that we are acquainted with, except, perhaps, the Furreedpore mela, in that it has a distinct object before it. It has been devised as a means of bringing all classes of the native community together, and of uniting them in the common pursuit of the improvement of native interests. There is a general committee with sub-committees for progress, education, music, physical education, and an exhibition of indigenous works of industry and art. The members of this last sub-committee are themselves to act the part of collectors, so as to ensure, as far as possible, the success of the department over which they preside. For the exhibition prizes the following sums have been set apart from the Mela fund: Fruits, flowers, and vegetables, Rs. 175; painting and modelling, Rs. 200; female works of industry and art, Rs. 200.

Prizes will of course be awarded by each section to those who exhibit proficiency in the subjects over which it presides, but the education section seems especially rich in this respect, and markedly in earnest in carrying out the work it has undertaken. It acknowledges the offer of Rs. 1,500 from Roy Rajendro Mullick, and of Rs. 1,300 from Baboo Gonendro Mullick, for special prizes. It also announces the publication of different works in Bengali: first, a series in history and biography, edited by Krishna Comul Bhuttacharjee, and published at the expense of Rajah Komul Krishna Deb; and, second, a series in science and art, edited by Raj Kishen Mitter, and Mohendro Noth Bhuttacharjee, and published at the expense of Baboo Dijendro North Tagore.

These are of course special, but from the mela fund, prizes, aggregating Rs. 500, will be distributed as under:—

For the best discourse on the character of Vishna Deva, and the lesson suggested by his life, in our modern days—Rs. 50.

For the best essay on the adaptability of Indian labour in the production of articles of foreign merchandise and manufacture in the country—Prize Rs. 250.

For the best essay on fine arts, and how these can be cultivated in India—Prize Rs. 50.

Prize in memorial of the late Secretary, Baboo Gonender Nauth Tagore. For the best Sanskrit slokas on the objects of the mela—Prize Rs. 100.

For the best composition of ten songs to be sung by the composer himself—Prize Rs. 50.

The General Committee of the National Gathering have improved in some respects on the idea first presented to the native mind at the Alipore Exhibition of 1864, and although, with one exception, the annual fairs then projected have fallen into abeyance, their place is likely to be more popularly and more usefully filled by the gathering to be held next month.—*Englishman.*

A SNAKE STORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM."

Sir,—I observe in your issue of the 11th instant, the account of a man bitten by a cobra, which is incorrect altogether. Kindly allow me to send you the facts of the case as they occurred.

On Saturday the 8th instant, about 12 o'clock, a Jogee named Goorooven, who was in the habit of bringing me *cobras*, brought a friend with him, who had a fresh vigorous cobra, confined in a small earthen chatty, which I asked to see. Goorooven took out the snake, and I examined its mouth to see that the fangs were not tampered with, and finding that they were all right, I directed him to put it up, for which purpose he took it out into the compound, and I returned into the house. Not long after, one of my servants reported that the man was bitten—I ran out, and saw the man standing on the steps of my house with his left arm hanging, and blood flowing from two points on the index finger. I took off my eye-glass, cut the cord, and tied it tightly around the base of the wounded finger, and another around the wrist, and with the penknife from my pocket, opened the two points on the man's finger to the extent of about a quarter of an inch each;—applied my mouth to the wounds successively, and sucked them freely, drawing out mouthfuls of blood at each time, which I spat out. In the meantime, my servant having brought a basin of water, the wounds were well washed, and had Liquor Potash applied to them. I gave the man a large dose of brandy and potash, and ordered my carriage. Having lately shifted into my present house, all my things were in confusion, and I thought it advisable to take the patient at once to the General Hospital for further treatment. Neither driver nor horsekeepers were to be found, but with the assistance of a cooly, who happened to be in the compound, the horses were harnessed and put into the carriage, the patient placed in and I drove off to the General Hospital, where the patient was received by the Apothecary on duty, and Dr. Thomas who was sent for, having arrived, kindly allowed me to continue to suggest the treatment to be pursued in this case. I stayed at the hospital for five hours, visited the patient again at night, and was delighted to find the man better. When I called at the hospital the next morning, except for the wound and swelling of his forearm and hand, the man was quite well, walking up and down the verandah.

The cobra was quite fresh and vigorous, over five feet in length, just captured and brought in, and the bite was severe and fully injected with poison, as will appear subsequently from the effect it produced on myself. I was in too great a state of excitement at the time of the occurrence, being so well convinced of its effects, from the numerous experiments I have been, and still am, carrying out with the cobra poison, to think of any risk to myself; and all my anxiety were centred in endeavours to save the poor fellow's life, and it is a source of very great pleasure and comfort to me to think that I have been successful in this.

On sucking the wound the blood had a very peculiar taste, which, although it attracted my attention at the time, I cannot now remember to describe.

I felt quite well till about some two hours after, whilst at the hospital I began to feel a tightness across the gums and roof of the mouth in the space between the canine teeth. This was followed by a sharp stinging pain of a very peculiar burning character. I felt restless and uneasy at first and then languid and faint, when, for the first time, it struck me that I might have imbibed some of the poison into my system. I became somewhat alarmed and anxious, and laid down on one of the hospital cots in the ward next to the patient's, for a few minutes, and on telling Dr. Thomas that I was not feeling well, he kindly suggested that I should have some brandy and water, which I took, and felt the better for it. My bowels were inclined to act, but I resisted the feeling. At 3 P.M., the uncomfortable feeling in my mouth extended not only to the roof internally, but externally in front of the incisor teeth along the gums under the upper lip. I had no appetite for dinner in the evening, and on retiring to bed slept soundly during the night, till about 4 A.M. the next morning, when I was awakened by an acute burning pain in the roof of the mouth, which continued some couple of hours, gradually subsiding, and leaving behind a soreness. I found that the part was blistered,—the tongue to the extent of an inch from the tip quite raw, and the gums of the lower jaw also blistered. I now feel these parts so very sore and tender, that I am unable to partake of my usual food.

It is with some reluctance that I have related the effects of the poison on myself, but in the cause of science and truth, and on a subject which has attracted universal interest not only in the profession, but by the public generally, I feel myself bound to relate facts as they occurred. I am happy to say that my patient is quite well;—he left the hospital of his own accord on the 10th instant, but attends daily at my house, as the hand is still swollen, and the wound unhealthy.

The accident is said to have occurred thus:—After I had examined the snake, Goorooven seized it, and thrust its tail foremost into the earthen chatty in which it was brought, and, having placed the whole of the snake bodily, into the vessel, he held its head with the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, and, holding the cocoanut shell ready to cover the mouth of the chatty with his right hand, in letting go the head of the snake, he appears not to have been quick enough with the shell in covering up the chatty, and just as he let it go, the snake, which was in an excited state, flew at the man's hand, and seized the back of his index finger. The bite was severe, and but the work of a moment. The man himself became greatly alarmed, and, being alive to the results of such accidents, alluded in desponding terms to his wife and children. I had much to do in allaying his fears, and cheering him with hopes of recovery.

I hope on a future occasion to detail a mode of treatment to be pursued in all such cases. Of course there is nothing new in the sucking of a poisoned wound, this is well known to medical men generally. I only claim the fact of having brought it practically into successful play; but the potash treatment is original and my own, based on numerous actual experiments, carried out from time to time at much expense, trouble and risk.—Yours faithfully,

John Shortt.

Vepery, Rundall's Road, 12th Jan. 1870.

Lodger—"Somebody called in my absence? Did he leave my name?" Mary, "Oh, yes, he said it was Immaterial!"—*Fun Almanack.*

MADRAS RACES, 1870.

Third Day, Tuesday, January 11th.

Selling Stakes for Arabs, Rs. 250, and Rs. 54 entrance. ¾ of a mile. Five started, namely, Mr. Pilgrim's Magnet, Mr. B. A.'s Miskeen, Mr. Wilson's Alladin, Mr. Dawlish's Bucklegs, and Mr. Beaver's Don Juan.

Don Juan	1
Miskeen	2
Bucklegs	3

The Corinthian Stakes.—Rs. 200. A handicap for all horses. One mile.

Confederate	1
Wasp	2

Auction Stakes.—Rs. 500. For all horses.

Four started—Mr. Dawlish's Silver Star (Rs. 2,400), the Maharajah of Vizanagram's Dirk Hatterick (Rs. 2,000), Captain Duke's Warrior (Rs. 1,800), and Captain Langford's Stranger.

Silver Star	1
Warrior	2
Dirk Hatterick	3

The Madras Handicap.—Rs. 1,000. For all horses. One mile and a half and a distance.

Five started.—Captain Langford's Jupiter, Mr. Wilson's Fleur de Lys, Mr. Merry's Stockwell, Mr. Dawlish's Grand Master, and Mr. Pilgrim's Clansman.

Stockwell	1
Jupiter	2
Fleur de Lys	3
Clansman	0
Grand Master	0

A capital race, won by a neck.

The Hunt Steeple Chase.—Rs. 250. For all horses that have been regularly hunted with the Madras hounds. Previous winners excluded.

Three started. Mr. Albert's Meg, Mr. Symons' Screwdriver, Mr. Shaw's Dusty Bob.

Screwdriver won.

The Vizianagram Plate.—Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Maha Rajah of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I. A handicap for all Arabs. 2¼ miles.

Six started. Colonel Knox's Emerald, Mr. Turner's Surgeon Major, Mr. Wilson's Alladin, Mr. Beaver's Roostum, Mr. Dawlish's Ziraph, Maha Raja of Vizianagram's Orion. Emerald and Ziraph made a dead heat of it and the owners agreed to divide the stakes. Roostum was well up.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 13th January.

The attendance on the stand was about the same as at the meeting on Tuesday last, but the number of spectators on the course was very small. Shortly before six o'clock the course looked as if no sport was going to take place, but as the time fixed for the races approached, some people came together and formed a small crowd. At about twenty minutes after six o'clock five horses, Mr. Pilgrim's Confederate, Mr. Wilson's Wasp, Mr. Shaw's Idler, Ali Meeza's Miskeen and Mr. Beaver's Don Juan, were led out to compete for the

Guindy Handicap.—Rs. 200, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 40. H. F. For all horses that have started in the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes and Steeple Chases. ¾ mile. To close and name at noon on the 13th January, and to declare to start the day before the race. There was a fair start. Owing to two of the riders of the horses being dressed very much alike, it was difficult to say from a distance which horse was leading, but as the turn homewards was being neared, it became evident that Idler had the first place and was being followed closely by Don Juan and Miskeen. After the corner was turned for the winning post, Idler had not much to fear, though Don Juan and Miskeen endeavoured hard to get ahead of him. The horses came in in the following order:—

Idler	1
Don Juan	2
Miskeen	3
Confederate	4
Wasp	5

Time—1 min. 23 secs.

The Poodoocottah Plate.—Rs. 500. Presented by the Maharajah of Poodoocottah, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. H. F. H. One mile and a half and a distance. Five horses were entered. Mr. Pilgrim's Clansman, Mr. Dawlish's Grandmaster, the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Dirk Hatterick, Colonel Knox's Emerald, and Mr. Beaver's Roostum. The last mentioned horse did not appear at the starting post. Those who were interested in Dirk Hatterick came in for a sad disappointment. When the horses were declared ready for a start, Dirk Hatterick suddenly bolted, and ran right round the course, his rider having no control over him. It was hoped that he would come to his senses and stop on coming back to the starting post, but it did not so happen, for he continued his running and went round a second time. All hopes of the animal's being able to take a part in the contest were given up, and Clansman, Grandmaster and Emerald were started, Grandmaster led slightly, being followed by Clansman. Though Clansman and Grandmaster seemed to have the race between them for some time, it was pretty generally believed that Emerald would prove the victor, and it did so turn out, for, shortly after the corner was rounded, Grandmaster and Clansman struggled hard for the prize, but Emerald gained ground and won by more than a length.

Emerald	1
Grandmaster	2
Clansman	3

Time—2 min. 56 secs.

Dirk Hatterick continued to run, and did not come to a stop till he had run round three times, much to the discomfort of his rider who seemed greatly exhausted on dismounting.

The Vencatagherry Plate.— Rs. 500. Presented by the Rajah of Vencatagherry, K. C. S. I., added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. H. F. One mile and a half and a distance. Four started. Captain Langford's Jupiter, Mr. Dawlish's Silver Star, Captain Duke's Warrior and Mr. Wilson's Fleur de Lys. The race was a good one. Fleur de Lys led bravely, but was overtaken by her competitors. Now Warrior was first and soon afterwards Jupiter took the lead. Warrior was however the favourite, and after a struggle with Jupiter, reached the winning post first.

Warrior	1
Jupiter	2
Silver Star	3
Fleur de Lys	4

Time—2 min. 50½ secs.

Whim Plate.—For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches. ¾ mile. 1 lb. 12 oz. for every quarter of an inch over and under. Rupees 300 from the fund. Rs. 50 entrance. P. P. Four started. Teazer, Don Juan, Alladin and Surgeon Major. Mr. Miller's Teazer was the favourite. There was a good start, all four keeping well together for some time. Teazer took the lead, and keeping the first place won without much trouble.

Teazer	1
Don Juan	2
Alladin	3
Surgeon Major	4

Time—1 min. 26 secs.

The races on Saturday are to begin at 4 o'clock P. M. There is to be a "Ladies' Race" for all ladies' horses. The prize for this race will be a set of jewellery.—*Madras Times.*

CASTE IN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Permit me to confirm from my personal experience the statement made in your review of Captain Hozier's *Abyssinian Compaign*, that it is incorrect to suppose that the selection of the Bombay army for this expedition was made on the grounds that "the caste of its sepoys is less tenacious of its rites and diet" than that of the men of the Bengal and Madras armies. The fact is, the very reverse is the case, at least as regards the Madras sepoy. For instance, at Koomaylee the Bombay sepoys positively refused to receive ewes as meat rations, and they besought me, in Oriental fashion, to give them rams only, as it was against their creed to eat the female. I told the men that it was only after considerable trouble and much cost that I could procure sheep at all, and that as, like other animals, sheep had in the first instance been created male and female, they must take their proportion of the sexes. I further informed them that, though I could easily supply them with wethers, yet that the ingenuity and ready resource of even a Commissariat officer failed in all attempts to convert ewes into rams. The Bombay sepoys, however, rather than receive ewes, used frequently to forego their rations. On the other hand, the Madras Sappers took rams and ewes indiscriminately.

Again, the coolies from Bombay attached to the Commissariat Department would not touch or lift sheepskins and kegs of salt provisions. So, whenever work involving the handling of these articles was to be done, the Madras dooly-bearers had to execute it. In the face of these facts, it is hardly fair to say that the sepoy of Bombay is less troublesome in the matters of caste and diet than the sepoy of Madras.—Your obedient servant,

Dec. 18. MADRASSEE.

Colonel Stanton, her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt has formally warned Sir S. Baker, in the name of the British Government, that he and those under him, in his expedition up the Nile, are not entitled to British protection, and that if they are wronged, injured, molested, or constrained in any way, they are not to look for any redress from England. The instructions of Lord Clarendon seem positive and precise. Thus, the very contract under which Sir S. Baker is engaged to put down slavery in the White Nile becomes null and void as far as British interference is concerned, and the Viceroy may refuse to be bound by it.

NOTES OF VOYAGE—TUTICORIN TO CALICUT.

No. 3.

(By "The Wanderer," in the "Englishman.")

Calicut, January 1, 1870.

My last letter was from Tuticorin, a sea port in the district of Tinnevelly. From that place we sailed on the 30th December, and rounded India's furthest Cape. The weather was a little boisterous off the Cape, but the moment we passed the southernmost point, and got under the lea of the high land which sheltered us from the strength of the N. E. monsoon, the sea became quite calm, and the wind moderated, so as to blow only with sufficient power to render the warm temperature of that southerly latitude very agreeable. It tempered, as the great lexicographer would say, "the fervors of the crab." On the 31st we cast anchor at Cochin, but at so great a distance from the landing-place, coupled with the announcement that we would leave in an hour, that I could not go on shore. It is said to be a place of considerable trade, with ship-building yards, an arsenal, harbour and citadel. Cochin is noted for being the place where the Portuguese first erected a fort. We took it from the Dutch in 1796. Early in the morning of the 1st January we left Cochin, and arrived in the evening at Beypore, the terminus of the Madras Railway. The voyage on this, the Malabar Coast, is delightful at this season of the year. The temperature of the atmosphere and the smoothness of the sea, with the hills of the Western Ghats in the distance, reminded me greatly of a voyage I once made in the month of April up the Adriatic, along the coasts of Albania and Istria. The Indian passengers on that voyage were charmed, delighted, in very raptures. The climate was delicious, the scenery superb, &c., yet here, in this much calumniated land, they have an equally agreeable climate, scenery as superb as that of the shores of the Adriatic, but they regard both with profound indifference. On the same day we arrived at Beypore, where I landed. Through the centre of Beypore a river runs that renders landing easy. A small bar is crossed at the mouth of the river, but the surf on it was very insignificant. On the right hand, after entering the river, is the terminus of the Madras Railway. It has a refreshment room, and a very good hotel attached to the very platform of the Railway terminus. The building is of wood, but the rooms are capacious and airy, which is very agreeable in the warm climate of Beypore. At this place I left the Scotia and hired a conveyance to take me to Calicut, which is seven miles distant from Beypore. The conveyances are kept on the side of the river opposite to the Railway. They consist of four-wheeled vehicles, very like palkeegharries, and are drawn by a pair of small bullocks, which, however, go considerably faster than the majority of the Calcutta backs. My bullocks bounded along at a good canter, and in little more than an hour landed me at Calicut. At this place there are two or three hotels, but I have been told very indifferent. By the kind courtesy of Mr. Andrews, the agent of the B. I. S. N. Company, I was made an honorary member of the Malabar Club, and entitled at once to all its many privileges. This was a great boon to me, a stranger, arriving in the darkness of night, and not knowing where to go. I was surprised, on looking at the Club Reports, to notice the very large number of members. There are more than one hundred members in the Malabar Club, a large portion of whom are coffee planters from the neighbouring hills of Wynaad. The base of these hills is about thirty miles distant from Calicut, and I was assured that the road to it is excellent. I had the advantage of having a long interview with a Wynaad coffee planter, and I, remembering the awful accounts I had read of the terrible ravages of the borer, very innocently asked him if the said borers continued to injure the coffee trees as much as formerly. The planter laughed at my query, and scouted the statement that the borers had done such a vast amount of damage as had been reported in the papers. They had done, and continued to do, some damage, but nothing of any consequence. "The borer," he said, "affords an excellent excuse to the coffee planter who falls short in the crop he has estimated to his employers." I thought immediately of our tea planters and their beloved white ants, which serve them in a similar way. After the correspondence, however, which has lately appeared in your columns, I don't think the tea planters of Eastern Bengal, or elsewhere, will quote the white-ants as the causes of their short-comings. Is there no champion in the Madras hills who will come forward and extinguish the borer, as the white-ant was put out in Bengal? Calicut is celebrated for being the first place where the great Portuguese navigator Vasco de Gama landed, after rounding the Cape of Tempests, and it was here that Albuquerque silenced the arguments and remonstrances of the native possessor of the land, by pointing to the guns and the piles of shot he had just landed. The Portugals, as Cromwell used to called them, were great men in those days. They were great navigators and great warriors, and conquered large portions of America and India. The deeds of Vasco de Gama are sung in the great epic poem of the one-eyed Camoens, the Lusiada; yet how little do the modern English know of this poem! And of the epic poem of Spain by Alonzo de Ercilla—*La Araucana*—they know nothing. The events recorded by the latter occur among the Araucan Indians, a nation whose territories are on the borders of Chili—a fierce people who defied all the efforts of the Spaniards to subjugate them, and who remain independent to this day. The reader of Don Quixote will remember that in the examination of the books of Don Quixote's library by the curate and barber, the *Araucana* not only escaped condemnation, but Cervantes passes a high eulogium on it. While we are ignorant of these great epic poems which deal with real important events, we are all well acquainted with the wild fictions of Ariostos. The mad Orlando, the faithless Angelica, the rhodomontade of Rodomonte, which has supplied us with a new and most expressive word, the fighting Amazon Bradamante, Astolfo with his magic horn, Ruggiero with his dazzling-blinding shield, these are familiar as household words to us all, and even Sir Walter Scott confessed that Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" was delicious reading. But I must return to my muttons.

Calicut is a large town, but I should think that it cannot be healthy. It lies low, and the climate is moist and hot. The soil must be rich, for it is covered with the rankest vegetation, and the whole town is overshadowed by what may be termed a forest of cocoanut trees. The breeze from the sea is the only redeeming circumstance to the disagreeable features of Calicut, and it no doubt has the effect of neutralising, to a considerable extent, the malaria which otherwise would render the town uninhabitable. Notwithstanding the hospitalities of the club, I shall not be sorry to leave Calicut.

A SCANDAL.

We have still scandals to engage our attention, and though at this moment the Carlton and Reform are nearly empty, and the Athenæum is given up to a few judges and "heavy" fellows of the Royal Society, the clubs, which are of a lighter character than these great bulwarks of Pall Mall, ring even at this time of year with gossip of an unsavoury sort. Our latest story concerns an Irish heiress, of whose wealth I have heard tales so wonderful, that I decline to credit them. The lady, however, is beautiful as well as rich, and she is the wife of a gallant captain in a crack cavalry regiment. What has happened I do not profess to know. This I do know, however, that a short time ago the husband showed himself at the "country seat" of a certain well known west-end auctioneer and land agent—a gentleman whose name I am not at liberty to mention, but whose fame has, I dare say, extended even to "India's coral strand." Whilst there he administered to the master of the house, the knight of the hammer, what that worthy would doubtless describe as "a knock down blow." In other words he thrashed him so severely, that for some days his west-end clients were deprived of the light of his countenance. Not content with this the husband is about to bring an action in the Divorce Court, and the curious world is promised some remarkable revelations in connection with the case. For my part, my chief wonder is with respect to the £400,000 which the wife is said to possess in her own right. What will Lord Penzance do with it?—*London Letter in the 'Madras Times.'*

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The *Medical News* of St. Petersburg gives some interesting particulars relative to the outbreak of cholera in Russia. It attributes the outbreak to the extraordinary heat and drought which prevailed this summer in Central Russia, and which was in striking contrast to the frequent rains in North-Western Russia and Western Europe generally. Several cases of diarrhœa and summer cholera, some of which were fatal, occurred at Kieff in July, but there was no epidemic until the middle of September. At first it was supposed that the cholera had reached Kieff from Persia, but it appears this year Tiflis has been unusually healthy, and that there is no communication between Kieff and the Persian districts where cholera prevailed. The disease appeared indiscriminately both in the poor and the rich quarters of Kieff, and carried off several victims in the higher classes. In September the number of patients was 65, of whom upwards of 40 died. How many persons were attacked in October is not known, but there were upwards of 30 deaths from the epidemic. At Orel the number of persons attacked between the 17th of November and the 9th of December was, according to the official reports, 92, 45 of whom have died; and at Retchitz, in the government of Minsk, 17 cholera cases had ended fatally up to the 11th of December. On the 7th a soldier died of cholera at St. Petersburg.

THE GAME OF BESIQUE.

Mr. John Loraine Baldwin, the editor of the *Laws of Short Whist*, has just published a treatise on the laws and practice of the new and favourite game of Bésique. This last addition to the resources of card players has in a short time become so popular, that it is said even to threaten the established supremacy of whist. It has at least this advantage over the latter—that it can be played equally well, and on the same principles, by two, three, or four persons; while, in the case of whist, the two-handed and three-handed games differ essentially from whist proper. Bésique is played by two persons with two piquet packs (that is, packs from which the cards between the sevens and the aces are omitted). These two packs should be exactly alike, and are shuffled together. Three, or four players, use three packs, similarly prepared and mixed. The score is large, the game for two players being 1,000, and for three players 1,500; so that a special marking apparatus is necessary, or at least desirable. The cards lose their customary value, and count in the following order:—Ace, ten, king, queen, knave, nine, eight, seven. In commencing to play the first thing is to cut for deal; and the deal falls to the highest. In the two-handed game, eight cards are dealt to each player, and the seventeenth is exposed as a trump; being left on the table partially covered by the undealt cards, which, with it, are called the talon. The elder hand leads a single card, and the adversary plays another. The two constitute a trick, which is taken up by the winner, who then takes the top card from the talon under his hand. The adversary takes the next card, the winner of the trick leads again, and this mode of play is continued until the talon is exhausted. The cards in hand are then played out in the same manner, and the deal comes to an end.

The score at Bésique is chiefly made up by counting four various combinations of cards which come into the hands of each player during the progress of the game, and before the talon is exhausted. "Bésique" is to hold at the same time the queen of spades and the knave of diamonds, and counts 40. "Double Bésique," or both queens of spades and both knaves of diamonds, counts 500. A sequence of trumps—ace, ten, king, queen, and knave counts 250. A Royal Marriage, *i. e.* king and queen of trumps, counts 40. A simple marriage, king and queen of any other suit, counts 20. Four aces together count 100; four kings, 80; four queens, 60; and four knaves, 40. The players who hold any of these combinations can only declare and score them immediately after winning a trick, and with only seven cards in his hand,—that is before he has taken a card from the talon in order to lead again. One trick covers only one declaration, so that, for example, a player after winning could not score for a marriage and Bésique, but must make his choice between them. To declare and score Bésique prevents the player from declaring double Bésique afterwards, as the queen first scored cannot be reckoned again. Hence, in this, as in the larger game of life, it is often judicious to forego some present advantage for the sake of a greater one in prospect, and the player who is too eager to grasp at gains may often lose by doing so. When a declaration is made, the cards on which it rests are exposed on the table, but remain available for playing to tricks. As long as cards are left in the talon there is no necessity to follow suit, to trump, or to win the trick, and each player throws away from his hand at his discretion, subject simply to the condition that he must win a trick in order to declare and score. When the talon is exhausted the exposed cards are taken up into the hand and no more declarations can be made. It then becomes obligatory to follow suit if possible, and also, if possible, to win the trick, either with a superior card of the same suit or with a trump. The winner of the last trick scores ten for it.

When the hand is played out each player looks over his tricks and scores ten for every ace and for every ten. These are called brisques, and the points from them amount to 160 in all.

Besides the scores already mentioned, the dealer, if the trump card should be a seven, at once marks ten points. A player holding the seven of trumps may, after winning a trick, but not before, exchange that seven for the trump card, which he places in his hand, and then marks ten points. A player holding the other seven of trumps may also, after winning a trick, declare and expose it, and mark ten points. In Bèsique the elder hand has the advantage; and wins the trick if the cards are equal. He also first counts his brisques, and if each score should be exactly a thousand, he wins the game.

We have said enough to show that Bésique fulfils all the conditions by which a game at cards is generally most recommended to popular favour. It is largely under the dominion of luck or chance, and, at the same time, it affords ample scope for the exercise of memory and judgment. To know how or when to win or lose the trick, how and when to make or withhold a declaration, and to remember what winning cards have still to be played are all essential to those who would turn their luck to the best advantage. The three-handed game is played by each player for himself, the four-handed game by partners, as at whist. There is also a form of Bésique in which the first declaration of a marriage determines the trump suit. But for these and some other details we can only refer the reader to the little work we have already mentioned, which is published by Harrison, of Pall-mall.—*The Times.*

MR. PEABODY'S WILL.

Mr. Peabody's will has been proved in the Probate Court. As much interest attaches to it, and as many bequests have been erroneously reported, we give the main provisions in full. The personal property in England is sworn under £400,000:—"I, George Peabody, gentleman, do make this my last will and testament. Firstly, I direct that my remains shall be sent to my native town of Danvers, now incorporated by the name of Peabody, in the county of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts, in that part of the United States of America called New England, and be deposited in the ground appropriated to that purpose in the cemetery of Harmony-grove, in Salem, in said county (near the Peabody town line), under the direction of my executors, hereinafter named. Secondly, I give and bequeath to Henry West, of 22, Old Broad-street, London, the sum of £2,200, and in the event of his decease to his wife, Louisa West; and, in the event of her decease, to his surviving children, to share and share alike. Thirdly, I give and bequeath to Thomas Perman, of 22, Old Broad-street, London, the sum of £1,000, and, in the event of his decease, to his wife, Annette Emma Perman; and, in the event of her decease, to his surviving children, to share and share alike; and I empower my executors to pay the above-named legacies within six months after my decease, and free from any tax, duty, or charges whatever. Fourthly, I give and bequeath to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, the American Minister at the Court of St. James's for the time being; the Right Hon. Sir. Stafford Northcote, Bart.; Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart.; and Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, and their successors, trustees of the said fund, the sum of £150,000 upon trust for the building of lodging houses, for the labouring poor of London, as defined in my late letters to the said trustees; and I direct that this legacy be considered a part of the second trust, and disposed of in accordance with the said trust. And I direct that my executors, hereinafter named as my London executors, shall of the said sum of £150,000 pay to said trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund the sum of £100,000 on the first Monday of October, A.D. 1873, and the sum of £50,000 at any time during said year of our Lord, 1873. As this work progresses the labour and responsibility increase, and I therefore deem it essential that another trustee be added, who will have the necessary time and possess the requisite knowledge of all that may be needed for the successful prosecution of the trust. Without assuming to dictate to the trustees, I would mention the name of Charles Reed, Esq., M.P., who is well known to me for his high and most honourable character, as a most suitable person to fill that office. Fifthly, I nominate, constitute, and appoint Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, of 80, Eaton-square, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, and of Rowfant, in the parish of Worth, and of the county of Sussex, baronet; Charles Reed, of Erlsmead-house, in the parish of Hackney, and county of Middlesex, Esq., M.P.; George Peabody Russell, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, United States, Esq.; R. Singleton Peabody, of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, Esq., counsellor; and Charles W. Chandler of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, Esq., counsellor, executors of this my last will and testament, fully authorizing said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed, hereafter called my London executors, to act independently of said George Peabody Russell, said R. Singleton Peabody, and said Charles W. Chandler, hereafter called my American executors; and I also authorize my American executors to act independently of my said London executors, that is to say, my London executors to have full management and control of my personal estate in England; and my American executors to have full management and control of my real and personal estate in America; but it is my wish and hope that all my executors, both London and American, may act together with the utmost harmony, for the best interest of the estate. Sixthly, I direct that all and each of executors aforesaid be exempt and excused from giving bonds to any court or magistrate or otherwise for the performance of their duties or offices as my executors. Seventhly, I give and bequeath to the said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed the sum of £5,000 each for their services. Eighthly, I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody, and Charles W. Chandler, my American executors, the sum of $5,000 each. Ninthly, I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody, and Charles W. Chandler all the rest, residue, and remainder of the property, both real and personal, of which I shall be possessed at my decease, or which may afterwards come or fall into my estate upon trust to sell, exchange, or retain, and the interest accruing on the same, to divide semi-annually (reinvesting the same in the case of minor children) among the parties named as beneficiaries in the family trust, of which Messrs. J. M. Beebe, S. T. Dana, and J. Endicott Peabody are trustees, according to the proportions of the sums allotted to each in said trust or such other proportions as I may hereafter prescribe to them, my said American executors. In witness whereof I, the said George Peabody, declaring this to be my last will and testament, written on seven pages of paper, have hereto set my hand and seal this 9th day of September, 1869.

"George Peabody."

—*The Times.*

A characteristic sign of the times is reported from Rome. The German Künstlerverein met a few nights ago for the purpose of amending its ancient statutes. Most particularly was it the one paragraph reading "That this union, in all those exceptional cases in which it requires a special protection, shall place itself under that of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria as the two most powerful rulers of Germany," which, it seemed to many of the members, required a certain alteration. And the alteration was wrought, almost *nem. con.*, to the effect that the name of the Emperor of Austria was struck out, and only that of the Prussian monarch was allowed to stand.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WELSH FASTING GIRL.

Carmarthen, Dec. 23.

To-day Mr. Bishop, of Llandilo, and Mr. Lloyd, of Lampeter, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the parents of the fasting girl at the adjourned inquest. Ann Jones, Sarah Palmer, and Sarah Attock, the three nurses from Guy's Hospital, corroborated the evidence of Elizabeth Clinch, the other nurse, on Tuesday.

The Rev. W. Thomas, secretary to the Watching Committee, was examined. He said that half of the committee were sceptics and half believers in the story. John Daniel, brother-in-law to the girl's father, proved that he requested him to give some food to the girl when she was dying. He refused to offer food to the child, and she refused to take it. The father was not called. He volunteered his evidence, and made an extraordinary statement.

Evan Jacob, sworn, said, in Welsh, he was the father of the deceased. He had a wife, seven children, and a servant man at Lletherneud. The eldest girl was 18 years of age. The deceased was the third daughter. The second child was a girl of 15, and Sarah was 12 years old. She was a very healthy child until a change occurred last February. Two years since she was at school, and one morning she complained to her mother that she spat blood, and was ill. For three days they thought it was a cold. She was up the first three days. Then she got worse, and took to bed for the next three days. On the third day she became worse, and Dr. Davies was sent for. The girl was crying and complaining of a pain in the side. The doctor gave her medicine, which eased the pain that night. They sent next day to Dr. Davies to get some medicine, according to arrangement, and the doctor gave a bottle of medicine, which brought no relief. The week after the pain inside became more acute, and Dr. Davies thought she had worms and treated her accordingly. He attended her for one month, and then confessed his inability to understand her complaint. At the end of the month he said he could not relieve her. There was no cure but the Great Doctor, God Almighty. Dr. Davies withdrew, and said they might go to other doctors, but that it would be of no use, and that they would only spend money. They called in Dr. Hopkins, who said if they had called him nine days sooner there would have been a chance of a cure. Now there were no hopes, as she had inflammation of the brain. This was in April, 1867. Dr. Hopkins only came once and gave two pills. She could not take them, she was too ill. Dr. Davies was again sent for, and came. He said there would be some change before Sunday. On the following Sunday it was thought she was going to die. She called in a faint voice for milk. She had not taken food before for months. They used to moisten her lips and the inside of her mouth with weak table beer, but she did not swallow any. There was no excrement. She took a small quantity of wine, and had a clyster. Up to the following August she took six cupfuls of rice and milk. Her bowels did not act regularly, and there was no passage for a week or eight days. The only food swallowed came back with froth and blood. From August to September she did not wish those about her to give her food. Between the periods named she had fits, in which she threw her arms about. She was weak, and remained in bed constantly from September to October. She took a little apple dumpling some week or two afterwards. In the end of the month she took a little apple in a spoon, and about the size of a pill, morning and evening. She passed water every other day. The neighbours then came to see her. She was not very thin, but she was looking ill in the face, and suffered pain in the left side. From the beginning to the end of October, 1867, she never took food. From that time until her death they moistened her lips with water several times a day. Three weeks after she ceased to take food she had motions every day for a week, and very large stools. The excrement was very hard, and she passed water in middling quantity during the same week. At the end of the week a stool was very large. She had no stool afterwards till the time of death. Three weeks after the end of the week when she had her last stool she continually every morning at 5 o'clock passed water of the usual quantity girls of her age might be expected to pass. From that time, the end of December, 1867, to December, 1868, he was quite sure she passed no water, as she remained in bed to the time of her death. There was a utensil in the room under another bed in which he and his wife slept, but there was none under hers. She could not have used that utensil, as she could not move. Neither he nor his wife ever observed water in that or any other vessel which they had reason to believe came from her. He was sure of that. She was sensible, except when in a fit. Sometimes she had a fit several times in a day, and it sometimes lasted a quarter of an hour; then there was an interval of about a quarter of an hour, and afterwards again another fit for a quarter of an hour. This did not last during any day, except when she slept from about 11 at night to 11 in the morning. The fits only occurred at night-time when awake. This state of things went on a few weeks. He was quite sure about the water, because he always made the bed in November, 1867, when his wife was confined. Since then he made the bed.

In reply to the Coroner, the witness said he had one daughter of 18 and another of 16. They were strong and healthy. The mother recovered from her confinement, yet he made the bed. He never saw stains of urine on the bed. From August, 1867, to December, 1868, the deceased never made water, and then for three consecutive days the witness made the bed and counted spots on it. She was unconscious of passing water. The Coroner asked how he knew, to which the witness replied she was not willing to talk about it. The Coroner then asked the witness what he meant by spots. He replied, "Spots of urine in the quantity expected from a child one year old."

Examination continued.—The first time strangers came was in the spring of this year. He commenced to dress her in the manner described when she ceased to take food. The shopkeepers gave the riband, and she had a crucifix before she was taken ill. He thought, but could not say for certain, who was the first person to give her money. He did not remember ever taking money from any one. Hundreds came to see her and many put a sixpence or a shilling on the girl's chest. He could not say how much they left.

By Mr. Lloyd.—Another reason why he made the bed was that the mother could not make it so well or so smooth. It was made every other day. Something did precede the discharges of urine. The special reason for them was something on her mind. Last year she passed water because her grandfather died. She made water because she was watched by strangers. At the first watching she did so. Last summer she did the same thing because the cow died. She could cry like another child. When he consented to the watching he had no reason to think she took food. He was never told by the doctors that his daughter's life was in peril from the commencement of the watching until the morning of the day of her death. Dr. Davies sent John Daniel, his brother-in-law, to tell him that the child got worse. What passed between him and Dr. Davies was that he said, "You do not like to give her a dose of brandy and water?" and he said he did not. He had not offered anything for two years. She always got ill when he offered her anything. He said he might offer it, and was perfectly willing. Dr. Davies went to try her, and when he came back the witness asked him if he offered her anything. He said that he was afraid; as she had done so long without food it would choke her. Dr. Davies told him on Thursday night she was better than on the previous night, and there was no danger.

By Mr. Bishop.—All her brothers had access sometimes to her bedroom. He could not say whether they could take food into her room, but he believed she could not take food; it made her ill. None of the doctors told him the child was dying for want of food, nor did the nurse. Dr. Hughes and Dr. Davies asked him on Thursday evening if he should like to get rid of the nurses, and he said he should not, because he did not see her getting worse, and he did nothing for her, as she had remained so long without food. If he knew the child was dying of starvation he certainly would not have refused.

By a Juror.—The candle was put out at night when she went to sleep.

By Mr. Bishop.—He found the scent-bottle in the bedclothes. He never found things concealed before.

The Coroner read over the whole evidence and summed up ably. He could not understand how any rational person could believe the story of the girl's fasting. Urine and excrement must have come from somewhere. The doctors were not to blame. They were deceived by the father. There were two branches of the inquiry,—first who caused the death? Second, who was the responsible cause? There could be no question that if there had been starvation, the responsibility fell on the father. By law the father was responsible not merely to provide, but also to induce his child to take food. The mother was not responsible, unless it was proved that she was given food by the father and had kept some from the child. There had been criminal negligence on the part of the father, and the only question was one of degree. The father had on oath that day endeavoured to impose on the jury with a hideous mass of nonsense, and he should ask if it was easier to believe the natural laws reversed or that the father was stating falsehoods. The life of the girl had been sacrificed, and the question arose if the offence committed was murder or manslaughter. The cases cited seemed to show that it was manslaughter.

The jury deliberated for a quarter of an hour, and returned a verdict that "The child died of starvation and negligence, and that neglect to induce the child to take food on the part of the father constituted manslaughter."

The father was admitted to bail.

A meeting of the committee who undertook the watching of the "Welsh Fasting Girl" was held at the Eagle Inn, Cross Inn, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 18. The Rev. E. Jones, vicar of the parish, was voted to the chair.

The Chairman called upon the sister nurse from Guy's Hospital to read the report of the nurses for the eight days during which they watched the "Fasting Girl" prior to her death (which, as has already been announced by telegram, occurred at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon). The report was as follows:—

"Dec. 9 (Thursday.—Attrick and Palmer (two nurses) on duty at night.

"Dec. 10 (Friday).—Nurses tell me that the girl slept until 2 o'clock and then was only awake for five minutes. She then slept until 6 o'clock, when I found her the same as yesterday; no change. At half-past 7 she began to read in a loud voice until 8 o'clock. Still read at intervals during the morning. 2 p. m.—Nurses tell me she was very cheerful. Went to sleep at a quarter past 7 until a quarter past 11. Slept after that until 2 o'clock. Her sleep was restless up to that time. She then slept until half-past 5 o'clock quietly. I and Jones at night.

"Dec. 11 (Saturday, 6 o'clock).—Assisted nurse to remove girl from her bed. She did not faint, but allowed me to assist in dressing her. She thanked me and said I did not hurt her. Left her at 7 p m., reading, looking very cheerful and happy. 2 p.m.—Nurses tell me she has been cheerful, reading and talking to them. I do not think she is looking so well. Went to sleep at half-past 7. (The nurse reported that on this day she found three spots, as if stains of excrementition, on the girl's night dress; the largest spot the size of a crownpiece.)

"Dec. 12 (Sunday, 6 o'clock in the morning)—Nurses tell me she has had a quiet night. Slept until 5 o'clock, and then went to sleep again until a quarter past 6. Found her looking very cheerful. She asked for her book to read, and then read aloud for some time. Her face was flushed, and her eyes bright during the morning. Went to sleep at a quarter past 7 p.m.

"Dec. 13 (Monday).—Girl awoke at half-past 5 in the morning. Quiet night. Assisted nurse to get her out of bed; she did not faint. We changed her night-dress, and I was for some time combing her hair. She appeared pleased and cheerful, and I left her reading aloud. She has passed a large quantity of urine during the night. 2 p.m.—Nurses tell me she has been cheerful, and that she amused herself by reading. She looks the same. 8 p.m.—Was obliged to change her bed. She was not so much fatigued as may have been expected. She tells me she is very comfortable. She has passed a large quantity of urine during the day. 9 o'clock.—She is now sleeping soundly.

"Dec. 14 (Tuesday, 6 o'clock.)—Nurse tells me the girl slept until 4 o'clock, and then was only awake a short time. Slept until half-past 5. I found her reading. Shortly after I came in the water bottle she had for her feet fell to the floor (cord of sacking having given way) and startled her. She then had a slight fainting fit, but soon recovered. I don't think she is so well—her voice in reading is not so strong, and she has been much flushed; her lips are dry. She has not passed any more urine. 10 o'clock, p.m.—Nurses tell me she has been much the same as when I left her. She went to sleep at a quarter-past 6, awoke at 9, and did not remain awake long. She has passed a small quantity of urine.

"Dec. 15 (Wednesday, 6 o'clock morning.)—She has had a wakeful night, not restless. She has passed some urine during the night. She does not complain of having any pains; face flushed. Nurse assisted me to remove her from her bed; she did not faint. 2 o'clock p.m.—I found her much the same as when I felt her. 7 o'clock p.m.—She went to sleep, but I found her restless. Her feet were cold. I had to warm flannel to put to them. 8 o'clock.—She is now sleeping quietly.

"Dec. 16, Thursday morning.—Nurses tell me she has had a bad night—no sleep until 3 o'clock. She wished the bed made and they made it. Then she slept for about ten minutes at a time, not more, and still threw her arms about. 6 o'clock.—I found her looking very pale and anxious; I think it is for want of sleep. She suffered much during the night from cold; they gave her warm flannels. She is now much warmer. Dr. Davies came at a quarter-past 12 o'clock, and he thinks there is no danger. 10 o'clock.—Found Sarah Jacobs much worse. Has been restless, and throwing the things off all the night. Was very cold; two hot-water bottles in bed and hot flannels, but could not get warm. The father then wished the little girl (a younger sister) to be put in the bed, and I consented, because I thought Sarah was dying. I told the father and mother to get near to the bed to her, but I still watched to see they gave her nothing. She has not asked for food from the first day we began to watch her, and I am certain she has not had anything given her. Had she asked for food I would have given her some.

"Dec. 17 (Friday.)—Sarah Jacobs was very restless, but quieter than she had been during the night. She died at 3 P.M. I was present at her death."

The nurses replied to several questions put to them. They had no suspicion of any one attempting to give the child food. The parents, especially the father, was apparently very fond of the child. They gave the nurses every facility, and manifested great concern for the welfare of the child. It was untrue that crumbs of bread had been fond in the bed, and untrue that one of them had seen a female disappear from the room in the night.

Mr. John Daniel, one of the committee, and uncle of the girl, deposed to offering her food on Friday morning. She made no reply but appeared to go off into a fit.

Mr. Davies, surgeon, deposed to informing the father of the condition of the child on Friday morning, and offering to take away the watchers. The father refused to allow the girl to be given food, but afterwards said that if he (Mr. Davis) wished to convince himself whether the girl could swallow or not he might offer her something. He did not do so, as it was too late.

A vote of thanks was passed to the nurses and the chairman.

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.

The late public orator at Cambridge, Mr. W. G. Clark, has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of Ely:—

My Lord,—It is my duty to make to you, as my diocesan, and the successor of the prelate who ordained me, a communication which I fear will cause you pain. Slowly and reluctantly I have been driven to conclusions incompatible with the declarations which I made at my ordination. For instance, in the "Ordering of Deacons," a candidate is asked whether he "unfeignedly believes all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament." This question, taking the words in their natural sense, I could not now conscientiously answer in the affirmative. In the "Ordering of Priests" several of the questions addressed by the bishop to the deacons evidently assume the infallibility of the Scriptures. The same doctrine is implied in the 6th and 8th Articles, and in the 36th canon. I no longer think it tenable. Some portions of the "Canonical Scriptures" now seem to me to be of doubtful genuineness, and others to contain erroneous statements in history, and questionable teaching in theology and morals. There are passages in the Liturgy which I cannot now repeat with full assent. I cannot stand beside the altar and say in the face of the congregation, "God spake these words," when I am convinced that He did not speak them. Under these circumstances, I beg to signify to you my desire to relinquish the position of a clergyman and to resume that of a layman. Whatever law, written or unwritten, may prevent me from doing this, I protest against as iniquitous and immoral, because it conflicts with the natural right and bounden duty of every man all his life long, to search for and proclaim the truth.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, W. G. Clark.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ETHICS OF THE TURF.

A significant commentary on the morals of racing men is to be found in the doubts which have been expressed as to whether, after all, there was anything essentially dishonourable in the conduct imputed to Sir Joseph Hawley by his libeller. Sir Joseph's own opinion we know, and we should have thought it impossible for any one to take a different view of the question. The offence of which Sir Joseph Hawley was accused was that which in sporting slang is known as "milking." This means nothing more nor less than gaining money by betting against a horse whose chance for a certain race is well known to be *nil*. There are many ways in which this, the commonest of turf operations, can be performed. One way is to let a horse remain in the betting for any race with the full intention of not starting him, and at the same time to lay against him yourself or through some agent; it was of this crime that Sir Joseph Hawley was wrongfully accused. A second way of "milking" a horse is to lay against him in the same manner as before, and to let him start, but not with winning orders. A third plan is to lay against a horse who is entered in any handicap where he carries a weight under which it is impossible for him to win. The public back the horse and you trade on their folly by laying the odds, because you are possessed of knowledge which they cannot gain. They think the money against the horse is the money of the ring laid in the ordinary way of business, which can furnish no trustworthy indication of his chance; in reality it is the money of his owner. You win by a false pretence, for did the public know the layer they would not bet. It is simply the false prospectus dodge over again, but it is a killing bail because so deceptive. You have no trouble beyond a private trial, and then you send a laying commission into the market.

We have no hesitation in saying that any one of these modes of making money is simply swindling; but then most turf transactions deserve no better name. There is a kind of honesty in that region, but it is not the honesty which ought to regulate the relations of every-day life. It may be as good as the honesty of commercial gambling! that is no defence or apology. We go even further than the Duke of Beaufort, and assert that any kind of systematic betting against a horse by his owner is dishonest and unfair. He lays the odds either because he knows the horse cannot win, or because he does not mean him to win: in the first case he makes a profit out of the public delusion and by means of his own certain knowledge; in the second he perpetrates a direct act of robbery. When an owner backs his horse the case is different. The ring make it their business to lay odds, and get a good living by it; the owner pits his knowledge against their metal, which is as fair a match as that which any punter makes at Baden or Homburg. In contradiction of these views, we have the following opinion given by a writer who adopts the well-known signature of "Senex" in the *Daily Telegraph*:—"If when the weights were first published Sir Joseph had backed his three horses singly or in a lump, and had afterwards elected to stand upon Lictor and to lay against the other two, no one who knows turf ethics would have accused him of a dishonourable act." Doubtless this statement is quite true. We know well that there are many worse things of which any one who knows turf ethics might safely speak in terms of commendation; but it by no means follows that they would be consistent with common honesty. "Senex" quotes several famous examples in support of his views. We do not fight with examples, but with principles; and when he says that "a more full and precise definition of 'milking' is still to be desired," we can only say that no more cogent argument could be found for its necessity than his own opinions upon it. What we need is a definition which shall render "turf ethics" at one with pure morality; but when we get the definition shall we be any nearer its realization in practice? No; the Ethiopian may change his skin and the leopard his spots, but hardly till then will it be possible for a man to mingle with the sporting world without fear of lowering his moral tone.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Our law courts are really disgraceful. In no other country is justice administered in such a scene of confusion and discomfort; and when, as in the Overend and Gurney prosecution, considerable public interest is excited in a case, this confusion and discomfort reach their height. That portion of the court which should be reserved for those whose duties bring them there, is permitted to be invaded by the general body of spectators. Reporters are bustled into corners, there to perform the difficult feat of short-hand reporting with the paper on their knees or hats. Jurors-in-waiting are invited to stand for three or four hours with the elbows of spectators forced into their ribs, or in the alternative to be fined ten or twenty pounds. Eminent (and elderly) Queen's counsel rise to address the jury flushed and breathless from a series of hand-to-hand encounters in forcing their way to their seats. Behind the bar matters are still worse. There the proverbial latitude allowed to counsel is the merest figure of speech. The briefless ones, who are either engaged in reporting, or in an innocent if unprofitable study—that of their profession—perform their respective duties under the greatest disadvantages from pressure and overcrowding. Surely we need not wait for the new law courts to correct this state of things.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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THE MORMONS.

The letter published by the *New York Tribune* some five or six weeks ago from one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church, in reply to the speech on Mormonism delivered by Mr. Colfax in August last at Salt Lake City, has called forth a rejoinder from the Vice-President in the form of a long article on the Mormon question in the *New York Independent*. In this article Mr. Colfax maintains and defends his former position. He shows that polygamy is expressly and emphatically condemned by the Mormon Bible, and by "the Doctrines and Covenants," though it was sanctioned thirteen years later by a pretended revelation. He declares that revelation cannot be permitted to be set up as a defence of what is morally wrong. And as a case in point he holds out the example of England in suppressing the Indian practice of suttee as one worthy to be followed. He asks, is Utah in the Union? When the South seceded, she threw off allegiance to all the laws of the United States, but the Mormons, while refusing to obey, and even threatening to resist with armed force such laws as do not suit them, claim the benefit of all those which they find work to their advantage. And he declares it intolerable that this should be after the four years' struggle in an agony of blood which the nation went through to compel submission to its authority. In connection with this article it is significant that a bill has already been introduced into the Senate, of which it will be remembered Mr. Colfax is President, for giving effect to the Anti-Polygamy Act, which, though on the American Statute Book since 1862, has never yet been put in force. In a conversation with Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, last summer, Brigham Young declared that, if an attempt were made to put this Act into execution, he would resist to the uttermost. But the Vice-President professes not to contemplate the employment of armed force. His doctrine is that the moral power of Congress will be sufficient, when backed up by the firmly declared will of the people to remove "this stain on the national escutcheon."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE TURF.

"ITS SEASONS."

The Turf libels and everything connected with them ought to have died a natural death before this time. They undoubtedly would have done so but for some mistaken notion that, because justice failed to give an adequate punishment to one defendant, it must have apportioned more than a due retribution to the other. This does not follow at all; nor, indeed, do we think that the facts of the case call for reconsideration. We have heard of "doing a little wrong to do a great right," but we never heard that two wrongs would make a right although two negatives make an affirmative. Dr. Shorthouse has not been too severely punished, all circumstances of his most flagitious paper being taken into account, and Mr. Robins escaped a like punishment, which he equally merited, by a lucky accident. The *Sporting Times* and *The Man About Town* are disgraceful publications, and owe as much to the respectable portion of the sporting press as to Sir Joseph Hawley himself. We do not suppose that Dr. Shorthouse's imprisonment will now make any sort of difference to the moral features of the case; if he came out to-morrow he remains an example to scurrilous journalism which neither he, nor Mr. Robins, nor any of the class, will be likely to forget. But, for all parties, we think it as well that justice should have its course; for the sentence was pronounced after more than wonted deliberation.

We desire to give weight, in this interval, which is as grateful as it is unusual, to some suggestions which have frequently made, but which seldom come authoritatively before the public. It seems to us that a move might be made in influential quarters to stop, as far as possible, all flat-racing from the end of November to the beginning of the following March. It would not only be beneficial to the trainers, jockeys, and, above all, to the horses, which would be the better for the partial rest, but it would allow of a quasi-official recognition of the steeplechase, as belonging especially to this season of the year. It is not that steeplechasing would not run into the other nine months, because we find it extend too far beyond those limits, according to the nature of the ground and the necessities of the case. To this there could be no objection. But it would give a firmer hold to the sport so pre-eminently fitted for winter, if flat-racing could be entirely excluded from participation in it. That steeplechasing shall never interfere with summer-racing needs no recommendation beyond the common sense of English sportsmen, who have more brains than to endanger them or their horses in the months of June or July. Unfortunately, we have so much racing now that half the meetings in England are doubled or even trebled for no other purpose than for the collection of black mail. Clerks of courses know that some hundreds must and will come together, be the prospects of the racing good or bad. We are content with the repetitions of Newmarket to which we are accustomed; nor should we perhaps desire to abolish the City and Suburban and the Metropolitan, though we should be equally glad to see them run at any other time. Ascot Spring, a really pleasant meeting, succumbed to the petition of the inhabitants; and we have no doubt that if the suffrages of the country towns of England could be collected they would proclaim a second meeting in the twelvemonth an unmitigated nuisance.

There has been—there may be now in a less degree—a feeling opposed to the steeplechase as compared with flat-racing; a sort of fashionable prejudice in favour of the latter, which the magic of Newmarket Heath has excited. It is utterly without foundation. That there should be more persons and horses engaged in the one than the other is necessary. Almost everything with four legs, if fast enough, can be made to carry 6st 8lb of stable boyhood in a straight line, with a snaffle and a martingale for its restraining forces. With three miles and thirty fences, and nothing under 10st on its back, there are certain requisitions of temper, stamina, and experience not so common. In quantity, therefore, the flat beats the other. But is it so wondrously aristocratic as to turn up its nose at its younger brother? Go and look at the Two Thousand Guineas' day, listen to the eloquent language, the refinement of diction, the suavity of manner at headquarters, and compare it with the Liverpool Steeplechase Course; how much does it gain? What is there in the one to give it pre-eminence above the other? Nothing whatever; the gain, if any on either side, is in favour of Aintree; and on a closer inspection the language, the manners, and the refinement will be found to be identical. The same oracular 6 to 4 will have come from Cambridgeshire to Lancashire, as might have been the case with a travelling Papacy from Rome to Avignon, as trustworthy in its suggestions as the betting-ring.

The names which now figure among the patrons of steeplechasing is a guarantee for its soundness and integrity as far as human foresight can predict. That it can have no more dishonesty attached to it than flat-racing we are not prepared to say, because it is undoubtedly easier to stop a horse at Croydon than in the last half of the Abingdon Mile, to which it may seem to owe some of its popularity; but that it need have no more dishonesty attached to it is obvious. But the remedy is in our hand by the very respectability and position of the owners. Such men as the Duke of Beaufort, Lords Coventry, Stamford, Andover, Suffield, Paulett, Mr. Angell, and others, are sure to give due consideration to the measures which will ensure not only sport itself but the primary object of that sport. We well remember the difficulties which surrounded the first steps towards the present result, which arose indeed from the mistaken prejudice at that time common enough; and those who saw the first Grand National Hunt Steeplechase at Market Harborough and the efforts which were made to carry the taste for such sport through the length and breadth of the country, will understand the difference between the rough materials which set all rules at defiance, and the more orderly measures by which steeplechasing is now guided. But, unhappily, neither of these two sorts of sport can be left to themselves; relaxation on the part of the clubs, or committees, the stewards, or the authorities of any kind, will be followed by a deterioration, natural to the elements of which they are composed. We say followed; it would be far truer to say accompanied. For, notwithstanding our admiration of these popular amusements, which have tended to develop in one case, at least, courage, coolness, and hardihood of character and constitution, we are compelled to admit that some of their pretended supporters are only too ready to take advantage of any opening for laxity of morals. The considerations are numerous which may be urged upon the Grand Steeplechase Committee; but it cannot go wrong if it will bear in mind that neither racing nor steeplechasing was intended to be made a commercial pursuit, or to be entered upon as a mercantile speculation, in which, beginning with nothing, the proprietor has no fear of loss before his eyes; but that both the one and the other should begin by designing the greatest benefit to the greatest number in the matter of horse-flesh, and that considerations brought before them from time to time, should be dealt with accordingly. A few of the most obvious are the necessity of jealously guarding the weights; of assimilating the artificial courses as much as possible to a real country; in hunters' stakes, arranging for proper guarantees that the horses have been ridden to hounds as described; having an eye to the qualifications of a trainer's stables and of a gentleman rider's claims; and to recur at once, or as soon as a quorum can be met with, to that 74th rule on the subject of postponement, which may be altered in half-a-dozen words by limiting the time to the original week for which the chase was fixed. We propose during the winter to consider these questions ourselves, as far as the liberty of illustration and suggestion shall seem expedient and provocative of sport.—*Globe*, Dec. 24.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police has just acquitted M. Fontaine of the charge of homicide by imprudence. It will be remembered that a frightful explosion took place at that gentleman's chemical laboratory in March last, whereby several persons were blown to atoms, and amongst others the eldest son of the unfortunate chemist. The evidence adduced failed to explain the cause of the explosion of the picrate of potassium which did the mischief, and the accident was therefore attributed to certain atmospheric conditions. The judge, in summing up, quoted the following observations from the *Moniteur Scientifique*. On the day of the accident the ozonometer marked in Paris at noon nearly 52 millimetres, the highest point yet observed. On the following day the instrument stood at 23 only. M. Houzeau, thinking that the modified oxygen might have had some influence in producing the explosion, prepared a phial of ozone, and introduced into it a small quantity of picrate of potassium. A detonation immediately followed, and the bottle was blown to pieces. If we remember rightly, M. Fontaine, at the time of the accident, was engaged in the manufacture of torpedoes for the French Government, and it is perhaps well that the delicate nature of the compound revealed itself before being extensively employed. The force of picrate of potassium is several thousand times greater than that of gunpowder, and it is easy to imagine what damage an ozone day might have worked at Brest or Cherbourg, where M. Fontaine's torpedoes would probably have been stored.—*Pall Mall Gazette*

AN AMERICAN FENIAN MANIFESTO.

The Fenian Brotherhood in America have promulgated the following address, which is countersigned by John Savage, the chief executive officer of the organisation:—

"The Fenian Brotherhood congratulate their brothers across the Atlantic on the steady and important advancement of the cause of Irish nationality. The disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland gives us sincere pleasure, and we trust that the removal of this barrier to the fraternal union of all sons of Ireland, irrespective of creed, may produce the good results that we expect from it. But the Church, though disestablished, has not been disendowed, so that 'religious equality' is as far removed as ever in Ireland. This disestablishment being effected, other disestablishments ought to follow. Three garrisons have held Ireland in subjection—the Church, the landlords, and the military; among the latter we reckon the constabulary, armed with breech-loaders, and handled as if engaged in a perpetual campaign. It is the turn of the landlord to be disestablished next; and after that the great establishment—that of the English military colony—must inevitably follow.

"The land question is one of a different kind from the ascendancy question. The latter constituted a great grievance, it is true, but in comparison to that of the land it was only a sentimental grievance. The land grievance is a vital one—the manner in which it is dealt with means life or death for millions of people. It is a grievance great enough to justify a rebellion, and therefore it is a first-class grievance, a rank which the established Church grievance did not hold. The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland. The voice of the Irish people distinctly declares, as the rights of the people demand, that the actual cultivators alone should enjoy the privilege of holding land; and that the farmers should hold direct from the only legitimate landlord of Ireland—the aggregate Irish people. Feudal landlordism is doomed.

"There are three first-class grievances oppressing the Irish people, any one of which would justify a revolutionary war:—Firstly, landlordism; secondly, maladministration of justice; thirdly, excessive taxation. It is useless to look to legislation for an amelioration of the present system, so long as the laws are ill-administered. The magistrates are, with few other exceptions, taken from one creed and one class. The creed is the Protestant, in a country where five-sixths of the people are Catholic; the class is the landlord, in a country where the 'rights of tenants' involve the liberty to live. The administrators of justice are all appointed by the Crown. So are all the public prosecutors in criminal cases. The Sheriffs have unlimited power, which they never scruple to exercise, of packing juries. The magistrates act under the direction of the police officers, and all are directed by the Irish Minister of Police, otherwise the Under-Secretary, who is generally conspicuous for his ignorance of laws and Irish affairs. The English Exchequer is replenished with revenues taken out of Ireland, in defiance of express laws and covenants, and by the products of taxes vastly in excess of Ireland's ability to pay.

"The result is that trade in Ireland is destroyed, industry paralyzed, and the country more impoverished every year. Thus, while landlordism is the grievance of the great class of the people, systematical injustice and excessive taxation affect all classes, and are grievances which, in the rational course of events compelled by Fenianism, must excite the thought and action of the entire population.

"After all these grievances have been grappled with, there still remains the monster grievance of Ireland demanding to be remedied. This is the root from which all the others spring—the source and origin of all the woes of Ireland. It is alien domination. The rule of England is the grievance of grievances. To remove it is to remove all the others. To suffer it to remain is but to provide for a new crop of intolerable wrongs. None of the grievances of Ireland can be radically cured until English domination shall cease; they may be mitigated, but it is only a temporary respite, which would last only as long as the present agitation. Every English garrison must be withdrawn; Protestant, landlord, and British ascendancy must be withdrawn. Self-government is the only salvation for Ireland; autonomy is the panacea for her grievances.

"The case of the political prisoners should appeal to the civilized world. Their sufferings cannot be described. The debates in the English Parliament have brought to light a system of treatment which the romancist of the horrible, in his direst necessity, would scarcely ascribe to the most barbarous age or country in history. There is, indeed, a fear of creating doubt as to the reality of horrors surrounding the political prisoners—the plain truth so shocks and assaults our faculties of belief; but undeniable simple facts on the record show that the treatment of political prisoners in England has resulted in death, in raving insanity; and that of those whose sufferings have been prolonged to the present, several are reduced to the lowest state in which life can be sustained, and others have been brutalized into imbecility. This class embraces several American citizens, by birth and adoption. On no subject in these days have the people of Ireland been so unanimous as on a general amnesty for the prisoners. In denying the prayer of the people, Mr. Gladstone, as an excuse, says:—'It is known to the Government that the Fenian conspiracy is not extinct either in the United Kingdom or in America.'

"This plea is a shallow attempt to disguise the weakness of his position. It is unworthy of the candid statesman-ship for which Mr. Gladstone receives and accepts credit. It is equally unworthy of the public intelligence he addresses. The testimony of the Premier is not needed to prove that Fenianism is not extinct. The pretence that he has just discovered that fact is insincere. He knew that Fenianism was not extinguished by the incarceration of those patriots. He knew that the existence of Fenianism so plunged his predecessor into difficulty that he made it his opportunity for promotion—that, in fact, Fenianism was his stepping-stone to power; and he knew that since he has wielded the prerogatives of his great office nothing has been done to ameliorate the condition of affairs which made, and still makes, Fenianism a necessity. He knew then Fenianism was not extinct. He knows now it is not likely to be extinct.

"It would be unjust to the Premier's intelligence to believe that he believes it possible, even with the aid of John Bright, to bandage the eyes of Fenianism with the old lawn sleeves of the Irish Church or crush its giant form into the diminutive coffin of disestablishment. He assuredly has not seen anything in the demeanour of the prison-martyrs to warrant the assumption that they would purchase personal liberty at the price of the extinction of Fenianism. He knows that their hold upon the hearts of the people is because of the heroism with which they illustrate the Fenian idea. He knows that when released the political prisoners will not be regarded as pardoned felons, but as unjustly punished patriots; for liberty is justified of all her children.

"Hence, his plea if put forth to the English people is insincere—if to the Irish, wilfully heartless; while to thinking civilization it presents the English government as wanting strength to be magnanimous, or wanting sagacity to be honest.

"Juries of 12 men, carefully selected and packed for the purpose, sent these political prisoners to gaol. Millions of men of all classes, political and religious demonstrations have openly demanded their release. Instead of taking advantage of this grand popular justification, the unanimous expression of humanity seems to have hurled the British Government into a paroxysm of barbarity—a position all the more recognizable to the world in the light of that magnanimity exercised by the Republican Government of the United States on the one hand and the Imperial Government of France on the other, in extending unconditional amnesty to their political offenders.

"The reports furnished to the late Congress of the Brotherhood proved that the organized nationalists of America have become more numerous, united, and efficient than they were twelve months ago. The Council impress upon the members of the Brotherhood the necessity and nobility of preserving a position of dignity and toleration towards the misguided men who have been led into error, and the consideration of wild adventures, by malign influences. Respect cannot be won without giving an example of self-respect; nor can we hope to influence the intellect unless we check the awakening passions which annihilate reason.

"At ordinary times it is unnecessary to warn the Brotherhood, who have acted throughout remarkable struggles and trials with such faith and self-command, but in acknowledging the exercise of these virtues in the past, an expression of the necessity of their continuance will not be out of place at this juncture, when it is understood fresh efforts are about to be made to create exciting, though ephemeral, distractions, to counterbalance the victories achieved by the persistent propagandism of Fenian principles.

"These principles have been severely, terribly tested; but we need only recall the public mind to the history of current events to show, from self-evident results, that Fenianism is worthy of confidence in labouring to be worthy of its cause; that it is all that its friends claim—all that its enemies fear.

"Fenianism is a combination of the best of the many good ideas in behalf of Ireland which have preceded it. It is the growth of the results which have gone before.

"Fenianism is the heir of '98 and '48, is guided by the best teachings of both, and is, therefore, inspired by a more manageable fervour than either. It aspires to rival, and has already proved itself not unworthy of the heroism of the former; it has laboriously sought, by undeviating belief in organization and discipline, to amend the errors which encumbered the brilliant legacy of the latter.

"Fenianism embraces the truth preached by Woulfe Tone, the purity exemplified by Robert Emmet, the honour which distinguished Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

"It has adopted the manly characteristics of the dead martyrs of '48; the chivalry of Smith O'Brien; the restless devotion of Michael Doheny; the passionate patriotism of Thomas Francis Meagher.

"While Fenianism is fed by the hopes, strengthened by the sacrifices, admonished by the defeats of the past, it applies itself to the exigencies of the present, baffling the most audacious and illegal energies of the old oppressors, and keeping the truculent frenzies of the British authorities in comparative check; by the control of public feeling, opinion, and action in such a direction and by such means as keep the British Government in a state of chronic and exhaustive disorganization.

"Fenianism has a great and proud mission. It does not bend to the theatrical phase of politics. It does not mean to waste resources and lives in clap-trap expedients or temporary sensations which will be only remembered to be condemned. It applies itself to the great necessities of a race, the elevation of a people, the creation of a nation, and to the relative questions which history makes note of in most indelible characters.

"The ready daring and tenacious sagacity of Fenianism have overcome one of the greatest drawbacks Irishmen had to contend with in their struggle with a great but hypocritical Power, as full of resources as recklessness. England, her Parliament, and press had the ear of the world. Thus, public opinion was made, and the verdict of civilization vitiated by England who was the prosecutor and witness against, as well as judge, jury, and executioner of Ireland.

"Fenianism has done wonders in checking this great source of evil and suffering, and in commanding the sympathetic attention of mankind to its cause.

"Mere agitation or threats confined to Ireland met nothing but the contemptuous silence or more contemptuous sneers of English opinion: but the vitality of Fenianism on English soil, its determination to assert itself even on the scaffold, as well as at the polls in the enemy's country, wrought a wonderful change in the self-protective sensibilities of England, and forced it to acknowledge through unmanly fear that which it would not consider through a sense of manly justice.

"Thus, Fenianism has forced itself through barricade, barrack, dock, gaol, prisonship, and scaffold into the British Parliament, and compelled the chief medium by which Ireland was abused or vilified to be the startling trumpeter—not only of Ireland's actual woes, sufferings, and necessities, but of the rising strength, consummate tact, and undeniable power by which these marvellous changes have been wrought.

"Thus, even the British House of Lords proclaimed that Fenianism, and Irish rights, and the mass of the Irish people are identical, and that Fenianism has placed the British Government in the greatest predicament of the times—disestablishing the English Church in Ireland, hammering in the wedge between Church and State in England, and compelling the 'Defender of the Faith' Victoria to forswear her coronation oath.

"These things, undreamed of in O'Connell's programme of emancipation, have most certainly come to pass, as the Prime Minister of England has admittedly stated by the development of the intensity of Fenianism.

"Fenianism has passed its precarious era. Even if no 'Brotherhood' existed, the principles which are combined and expressed by Fenianism present a faith of nationality against which no Irishman can wantonly project himself and claim to love or labour for his race. Its defined purpose and energy have, moreover, attracted to its support a patriotic and intelligent element which other movements in our time repelled as meaning only agitation for the sake of agitation.

"As we opened with words of congratulation to our brothers across the Atlantic, we will close with words of encouragement to them. The revolution which we both conjointly labour to accomplish is the establishment of a free and independent government in Ireland. The removal of special grievances may facilitate our progress to this great end, but we must never allow ourselves to be turned aside from the high and holy purpose of making the Irish a nation once again.

"In spite of sacrifices, reverses, martyrdoms, our cause has certainly advanced very considerably.

"We are full of confidence in its final triumph. We will never desist from urging on this movement until Ireland's autonomy has been attained.

"Here we are safe from England's power to labour and conspire. Here, therefore, we establish the permanent focus of the patriotic movement, from which the Irish revolution will be incessantly propagated wherever Irish hearts are beating.

"We have laboured hard to make our organization a permanent institution. There is, therefore, behind you an unwavering power, which will aid your operations, furnish you with supplies, reorganize your battalions if treachery or force should divide or shatter them. The importance of a permanent support behind you is immense.

"The one thing of all others which must subdue English resistance is Irish endurance. England can overcome any short-lived attack—can despise any ephemeral opposition; but she cannot encounter the permanent disaffection and ever-imminent insurrection of the Irish people, maintained as it can and shall be by their brothers on this continent.

"We appeal, then, to Irishmen and the friends of Ireland in the United States to aid by every means in their power the extension of those doctrines which Montgomery died to give life to—that liberty which Washington lived to obtain."

IN GREAT GOLFINGTON.

(All the Year Round.)

"CAN you play, my lad?" said I to the Caddie who was carrying my clubs for me at the noble (I beg pardon of all true golfers, the *royal*) game of golf; which I was practising, or rather, learning, on the breezy links of the old city of Great Golfington.

"Oo, aye," he replied in broad Fifeshire Scotch, "but no ower weel. I'm just a beginner like yoursel."

When this little conversation occurred, I was out amid the "benty knowes," the "whin bushes," and the "bunkers" of the most famous golfing ground in the world, in the company of an accomplished golfer who was endeavouring to initiate me into the mysteries. Before proceeding further it will be well to explain the words "caddie" and "golf." "Caddie" in Scottish parlance originally meant a lad or youth, from the French *cadet*. The word now signifies (and signified in Humphrey Clinker's time) a man or boy employed to run errands, or do light jobs of porters' work. A "caddie" must not be confounded with a cad, for cad implies snobbishness and vulgarity, and a caddie may be a very honest fellow. Indeed, caddies, as a rule, are hard-working respectable people, and as such superior to a cad, even if the cad should happen to be called "your lordship."

"Golf," pronounced goff, is the game par excellence of Scotsmen, and flourishes in every part of the world to which Scotsmen resort and where the climate is not too tropical to admit of vigorous exercise in the open air. Wherever any considerable number of Scots, at home or abroad, reside in a town or city, contiguous to a moor, a heath, a common, or a strip of land by the seashore, large enough for the sport, they are sure to be seen in the summer and autumnal afternoons, or the half holidays snatched from their business (in which, as most people know, they generally manage to do pretty well), attired in red coats, that they may know each other in the distance, their caddies following with a due supply of clubs of all weights and calibres. These hearty Scots are engaged in the, to them, delightful task of sending a hard gutta-percha ball flying through the air, towards a hole at a mile's or half a mile's distance, and gradually diminishing the vigour of their blows, as they approach nearer the hole of their ambition. Most Londoners who have visited Greenwich must at some time or other have observed the cheery gentlemen who enjoy this sport at Blackheath. The place is somewhat too crowded, however, by nursery maids and donkeys to allow fair scope for the game—but better a crowded heath than no heath at all, to the inveterate golfer. Those, too, whose travels in Scotland have led them beyond the show-places and the beaten tracks of the summer tourists, or who have resided in Edinburgh or its neighbourhood, must have made acquaintance with the golfers; either at the links of Bruntsfield, Leith, Musselburgh, or Innerleven. If, as King James in the Fortunes of Nigel advised young Lord Glenvarloch to do, they have "turned their nebs northwards and settled for a awhile at St. Andrews," they will have seen golf in all its glory, and if they read these pages will not consider inappropriate the new name which I have taken the liberty to bestow upon the venerable city.

Nobody knows when the Scotch first took to this sport; but the word, derived from the Saxon Kolb, and the Danish Kolv, a club or mace, points to the game as an introduction from the European continent at that early period of Scottish history when the Scandinavians effected a settlement upon the eastern coasts of the island. It is only on the eastern coasts that golf flourishes, for the western Highlanders are unacquainted with it, and the configuration of their country does not lend itself to a game in which level ground is necessary. Almost, if not the earliest mention of golf occurs in a royal edict of the year 1457, when Scotland was an independent nation, and nourished such bitter grudges against England, in the matter of William Wallace and other grievances, as to make war between the two countries a contingency to be always provided for by the Scottish kings. At that time the passion of the Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and Lowland Scotch for the game was considered to be so excessive as to interfere with the practice of archery, which King James the Second desired to encourage. And well he might. Neither he nor any other Scotsman had ceased to boast of the glorious victory of Bannockburn, which the Scottish archers had won, against the best bowmen of England; and the times was perilous. England was not only a mighty neighbour to Scotland, but a troublesome one, as the fatal field of Flodden proved but too surely at a later period. James issued a royal edict, prohibiting both golf and football under heavy penalties. But he attempted a feat beyond his power to accomplish. And he was somewhat illogical and inconsequential besides, for there was nothing to prevent a good golfer from being a good archer. Anyhow, the Scottish people would not be legislated out of their amusement in days of peace, though quite ready to fight for their king and country in days of war. So they played golf as usual upon the breezy moorlands and links of their towns and cities, and the king found none to make a living law out of his dead edict. Forty-five years later, and thirteen years before Flodden—when the Scottish archers had more than enough to do to hold their own against the superior hosts of England—James the Fourth revived the edict against golf. The Scotch are a "dour" and stubborn people, even in their sports. What they do they do with all their strength. Whether they fight, or make love, or drink, or make money, or amuse themselves, they do it "with a will." It was their will to play golf, and they played it. As might have been foreseen by a wiser king than James, the fulminating edict became, for the second time, a dead letter. James the Fifth, the next king, was a hearty good fellow, loved to enjoy himself, as may be surmised from his ballad of "We'll gang nae mair a Roving," and his poems of "Christ's Kirk on the Green," and "Peblis to the Play." Besides, he was not involved with England. Under his merry rule, golf took fresh root in popular favour throughout the whole of Eastern and Middle Scotland. James the Sixth—who wrote the Book of Sports (afterwards ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman), and was anxious that labouring men, condemned to a life of toil during six days of the week, should, after going to church on the Sunday forenoon, take a bout at some athletic sport on the Sunday afternoon—was a friend of golf, foot-ball, and cricket, and established the Golf Club that still carries on the sport at Blackheath. His son, Charles the First, played golf on the links of Leith, and his grandson, the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second of England and Seventh of Scotland, wishing, in one of his visits to Edinburgh, to ingratiate himself with the Scottish people, thought no means more efficient than to play golf publicly among them. A dispute having arisen among some of the English nobles who accompanied him, whether golf were not the same game as the English hockey, the result was a challenge between two of the Englishmen to the Duke of York and any Scotsman he might select, to play a match upon the links of Leith. Tradition has failed to record the amount of the stake, but it appears to have been considerable. Golf is a democratic game, as all games of skill and strength must be, and, there being no great nobleman or gentleman of rank to be found on the Scottish side to contend against the southerners for the honour of Scotland, one John Patersone, a shoemaker, of Edinburgh, a noted golfer himself, and descended of a family in which proficiency in golf was hereditary, was prevailed upon, after some difficulty, to be the duke's partner. The duke and John Patersone won the match triumphantly. It was the duke's first victory, and he was proud of it, but it was John Patersone's ninth, and he was prouder still. With one-half of the stakes the doughty shoemaker built himself a fine new house in the Canongate of Edinburgh, and placed over the door the anagrammatic motto, "I hate no persone," derived from the transposition of the letters of his name. The duke, equally pleased, caused a tablet to be inserted in the wall, bearing the arms of the Patersone family, together with the motto of the golfers, "Far and Sure."

"Far and sure" is not alone the motto, but the rule of golf. Strike the ball that it may fly *far*; strike it also so that it may fly *sure* towards the hole, which is its ultimate destination; such is the whole theory and practice of the sport. At St. Andrews people seem only to eat and drink that they may play golf. They sleep at night that they may rise refreshed for golf in the morning. They make money that they may have leisure to play golf in their holidays, and in the afternoons of their busy lives. No position is too high in life to prevent its occupant from playing golf, none is too low to debar him from the privileges. All ages, ranks, and classes, and both sexes, give way to the fascination of the game.

> If it was na lawful,
> Lawyers wadna allow it.
> If it was na holy,
> Ministers wadna do it.
> If it was na modest,
> Maidens wadna tak it.
> If it was na plenty,
> Puir folk wadna get it!

Nothing stops golf in St. Andrews except snow and darkness, and these only because the one fills up the holes, and the other renders them invisible. Wind, rain, and sleet have no effect, unless the wind blows such a hurricane as to interfere with the course of the ball.

The Golf Club at St. Andrews, overlooking the links, consists of about six hundred members, of whom not above a third, if so many, are permanent residents of the city and neighbourhood. Society in Great Golfington is not an "upper ten thousand," but a small and very select body of two or three hundred, including the professors of the university, the lawyers, the doctors, the bankers, and the country gentlemen of the district, with their wives and families. These, it is evident, do not afford a public sufficiently numerous for a club of such magnitude. The members, however, if not residents, are annual visitors, and come from all parts of the world—from San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, on one side, and from Canton, Calcutta, and Hong Kong, on the other, even from Sydney and Melbourne, to indulge in the game, and prevent the old city from becoming musty and stagnant. The laws of golf, as interpreted by the St. Andrew's Golfing Club, are the laws of the game all over the Scottish world.

Let me describe these famous links as well as I can, by the aid, not only of a personal survey, but of a large and elaborate map of the golfing ground, which is to be seen in most of the fashionable private houses of the city. The links extend along the margin of the sea shore, from the city towards the embouchure of the river Eden, where it falls into the bay of St. Andrews. The ground is about four miles and a half in length, and half or three quarters of a mile in width. The course taken at a match is up one side of the links and down again on the other, making a distance of upwards of nine miles. On the course, out and in, there are nine holes, about a mile apart, respectively called the Bridge Hole, the Cartgate Hole, the Third Hole, the Ginger Beer Hole, the Hell Hole, the Heather Hole, the Eden Hole, the Short Hole, and the End Hole. One part of the links, that presents a smooth green sward, and offers no difficulties to the golfers, in the shape of "bunkers," that is, pits or deep hollows in the soil, or "whin bushes," in which the ball may get embedded and concealed, is called the Elysian Fields; and another, where these combined difficulties are many, and extend over the best part of a mile, is called the Pandemonium by the ladies. The gentlemen are less mealy-mouthed, and give it the shorter, and more emphatic designation of "Hell." He who, in the words of the Golfiad, a poem by an anonymous writer, can send his ball

> Smack over Hell at one immortal go,

is generally rewarded for his pith of arm and his success with a ringing cheer, alike from his partisans and opponents. A golfer and a poet—and poets of the third and fourth order are almost as common in Scotland as blackberries in England—says of the fifth, or Hell-hole:—

> What daring genius first yclept thee Hell;
> What high poetic, awe-struck, grand old golfer,
> Much more of a mythologist than scoffer!
> Whoe'er he was, the name befits thee well!
> "All hope abandon ye who enter here,"
> Is written awful o'er thy gloomy jaws!

The clubs used at the game are of various degrees of strength, weight, and elasticity—some for hitting a hard blow on level ground, some more adapted for the hilly ground, strewn with pits and bunkers, some for extricating the ball from the whin and furze bushes, and some for the gentle final stroke that is to land the ball safely in the hole, from which at the final consummation it may not be a yard, or even an inch distant.

There is a minimum supply of clubs to be carried by the caddie, from which the player can select his weapon, according to his fancy or his requirements: the play club, the long spoon, the middle spoon, the short spoon, the click, the heavy iron, and the light iron. Some players, however, are fastidious, and load their caddies with twenty or thirty clubs, that they may have a plethora of choice, when the lay of the ball and the distance from the hole present any real or seeming difficulty to be surmounted. The side that lands its ball in the ninth hole, after the smallest number of strokes during the whole course, is the winner. It is no wonder to any one who has ever tried his hand at golf, especially on these breezy links, that the game should be a fascinating one. The beautiful stretch of open land, the blue expanse of sea, the joyous "caller air" that comes surging and waving over the deep, laden with health to the smoke-dried lungs of men who have long been pent in cities; the exhilaration of the steady march after the flying ball; all these auxiliaries make up a sport that has for its votaries to the full as much delight as fox-hunting or deer-stalking. And all the more delightful for being unalloyed, like these sports, with cruelty or wrong to the humblest living thing that God has created. As the Golfer's Garland, an old song of 1743, says—

> At golf we contend without rancour or spleen,
> And bloodless the laurels we reap on the green:
> From healthful exertion our pleasures arise,
> And to crown our delight no poor fugitive dies.
> Blue devils, diseases, dull sorrow, and care,
> Are chased by our balls as they fly through the air,
> And small were the monsters that Hercules slew,
> Compared with the fiends that *our* clubs can subdue!

Every one has heard of the passion of some folks for whist, of others for angling, and of others again for skating, a pastime that our climate but too seldom affords; but few out of Scotland know the intensity of the passion with which golf inspires its votaries, and which age and decrepitude are powerless to subdue. When the golfer's legs fail him, and he can no longer tramp eight or ten miles after his ball, he betakes himself to his donkey or his pony, dismounts to strike the blow, and remounts in the pursuit, with as much zest as in his youth. Golfers of eighty years of age are by no means rarities on the Scottish links. And one sturdy veteran of eighty-three, still "to the fore," never fails to appear on the links upon Mondays, because he is of opinion that the Sunday's rest gives new vigour to his Monday arm. "I wadna' lose my Monday" he says, "for a' the days in the week."

The game of golf may be compared to the battle of life. All the qualities of mind and body requisite for success in the world, and for the enjoyment of a genial and respectable old age, are brought into requisition by it. You must strike hard, but not too hard, lest your ball fly beyond the point arrived at, plump into the river or the sea. You must have a quick eye for difficulties, a prompt hand to surmount them, a keen appreciation, when within sight of the goal or hole which it is your object to attain, of the slightest inequalities of ground which in the final and gentle push may, if great care be not taken, deflect the ball in its course. You must sometimes urge your ball in a circle to win, rather than aim straight at the mark. You must go roundabout, like a politician and a strategist. When you are in a difficulty you must extricate yourself bravely, and with the least possible loss of chances. You must be bold, you must be strong, you must be patient, you must be alert, and take all nature into your companionship. You must know the defects of your friends, and you must not underrate their virtues, or over-estimate the virtues or the defects of your opponents. Above all, you must stand firm when you strike, and continue vigorously to the end, ever doing the best you can; and if you be not rewarded with the good fortune for which you have striven, you will be rewarded with the approval of your own conscience; and when the struggle is ended, be able to say, with a clear conscience, "I have done my best."

In short, golf is the most varied and exhilarating of all the games which are played with a ball: better than hand-ball, fives, foot-ball, tennis, racket, or cricket itself: the only one of the list that may claim to compete with it in healthfulness. It requires youth for cricket, but both youth and age can play at golf—and enjoy it! And if this be not a feather in the cap of the royal game, it is of no further use to argue the question.

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And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr. KEATING, London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at

6 months sight at	1/11 13/16	per Rupee.
4 do.	1/11 11/16	,,
3 do.	1/11 9/16	,,
2 do.	1/11 1/2	,,
1 do.	1/11 7/16	,,
On demand	1/11 3/8	,,
On Scotland	1/11 3/8	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/11 3/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3 months' Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by

17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those PREMISES, standing on Freehold Land, of 989 square yards, known as APOLLO HOUSE, situate at the corner of Apollo and Marine Streets. For particulars apply to

G. F. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles ,,	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles ,,	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR NOTE PAPERS

Adapted to fold once with the

NEW SQUARE ENVELOPES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
POST OCTAVO (7 by 4½ inches) per packet of 5 Quires.	2 0	2 4
Envelopes to match, per hundred only, sufficient for 1 packet of Paper	1 8	1 12
ALBERT (6½ by 3¾ inches), per packet	1 12	2 0
Envelopes to match, per hundred	1 6	1 8
QUEEN'S (5½ by 3¾ inches) per packet	1 10	1 14
Envelopes to match, per hundred	1 4	1 6
PRINCE'S (6 by 5 inches, SQUARE), per packet	1 12	2 0
Envelopes to match, per hundred	1 6	1 8
PRINCESS'S (5 by 3¾ inches, SQUARE) per packet	1 6	1 8
Envelopes to match, per hundred	1 4	1 6

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade;

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built four seated open carriage with moveable glass-shutters by W. Kinross for one and pair of horses.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

A second-hand cab-buggy with serviceable bay English horse and harness complete.

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness London and Liverpool.

The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed ex Rajpoot.

A first-rate English-built light buggy with shifting body, by Bennett and Botwood, Ipswich, England.

A very handsome dog cart with ditto by ditto

A very handsome shigram with double Venetians painted dark blue and lining with silk by Dark of London.

A ditto mail phaeton by Kinross.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built light four-seated open carriage with moveable glass shutters.

A second-hand hansom cab.

Also,

A nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons.

To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence, by Ness, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C, springs, by Windover.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—All sufferers from sores, ulcers, scorbutic affections, and skin diseases may confidently commence the treatment of their several infirmities, with these healing and cleansing remedies. Under Halloway's well tried medicaments the worst cases will soon assume a more kindly aspect, and in the progress of the cure the afflicted will neither be embarrassed by difficulties nor disheartened by failures. A little perseverance and moderate attention to the "directions for use," enveloping each packet of Ointment and Pills, will enable every invalid to cure himself, and to conduct his complaint to a successful issue; and he may feel assured that by following this simple, but searching treatment, his skin will be made sound, severe suffering spared, and health restored.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JET WARE, a large assortment to select from. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SMITHS, ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,

PUMPS, TANKS,

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, FORT BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies of Bombay and at Out-stations that, as the season has commenced, she has RE-OPENED her Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their kind patronage.

Mrs. Jacob Hunt has just received a large and choice assortment of fashionable Millinery, consisting of every Novelty, which will be kept up by weekly Overland supplies.

Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed. Ladies' own materials made up at the shortest notice.

Out-station orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference in Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

T O B A C C O.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

⁂ Price Lists Post Free.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below all and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,663
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

PRESIDENT.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
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William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
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Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
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Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE by AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsomely carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 19th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

- 30 cases white piece goods, consisting of book muslin, spotted and striped lappets, scarfs, quiltings, 9 yards sarries coloured lappets, dhoties, &c., &c.
- 4 bales scarlet army cloth
- 10 ditto superior navy canvas
- 30 ditto printing papers of various sizes
- 20 cases superior gilt frame pictures of different subjects
- 2 ditto superior carriage rugs
- A stock of samples, consisting of hardware, glassware, piece goods, earthen, porcelain and plated wares
- 4 crates earthen wares.

On account of the concern—

- 12 iron bedsteads
- 12 brass ditto

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

SALE of VALUABLE household furniture, a splendid grand piano by Schiedmayer a solid oakwood harmonium, a valuable regulator clock, a handsome English-built sociable with a splendid fleabitten grey horse and harness complete, an English built buggy with a capital grey young Persian horse and harness, a splendid sewing machine, by Wheeler and Wilson, choice old sherry, plated, glass and porcelain ware, plants, &c., &c., at Breach Candy, opposite to the Mahaluxmee Temple.

On Thursday, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence at Breach Candy, opposite to the Mahaluxmee Temple, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of J. Neuberg, Esq. (proceeding to Europe,) the same comprises, rich cut glassware, a handsome grey and gold dinner dessert and breakfast sets all to match, an extra dessert service of rich painted landscapes, a set of best double plated dish covers and hotwater curry dishes by Green of London, a set of spoons and forks, a box of dessert knives and forks, fish carvers, cruet egg pickle and liquor frames, salvers, candlesticks, bread basket, &c., Mappin's cutlery, richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table for 10 persons, sideboard, chairs, drawing-room centre and semi-circular pier tables, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation and half-backed sofas, elegantly carved partition and folding screens, a neat whatnot, a splendid bedstead, presses, horned hatstand, an office writing table, a first-rate solid walnutwood grand piano, by Schiedmayer, made expressly to order to stand the heat and temperature of Indian climate (a most splendid instrument), a solid oakwood harmonium, a superior sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a couple of first-rate music boxes with drum, bells, &c., a handsome regulator clock, rich table ornaments, fine oil paintings, (the season's 4 in a set) in rich gilt frames, also some beautiful landscapes and other paintings. Mirrors, hanging argand lamps, pictures, some choice old dry pale sherry, plants, an English stove with utensils, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A remarkably light and handsome sociable for 1 or a pair of horses built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester with a splendid fleabitten grey horse and silver plated harness.

ALSO, an English-built buggy with a large Persian horse and harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, from Saturday next, the 22nd instant.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th January, 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Thursday, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will submit to public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. W. Orr, Esq., changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY'S SHARE.

This day, Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Nagindass Hurjeewandass, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Tulluckchund Maneckchund, the mortgagor.

7 shares of Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE of richly open carved blackwood household furniture, argand chandeliers, pier glasses, rich table ornaments, &c., at Falkland Road.

To-morrow Thursday the 20th inst., Messrs Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, argand chandeliers, pier glasses, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Abdool Ajij, Esquire, (leaving Bombay). The same comprises richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, side board, screens, teapoys, circular pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation, sofa, and reclining couches, a pair of handsome pier glasses in rich gilt frames, hat stand, plated 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, valuable pictures, a handsome richly open carved four-post bedstead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, table ornaments, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built brougham with grey horse and harness.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of TEAK BOARDS.

This day, Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Hajee Meerza Suffee Miskee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Gunney Hassum.

Ex Mozuffer.

About 11 tons 8 by ½ }
,, 14 ,, 8 by 1 } Teak Boards.
,, 30 ,, 8 by ¾ }

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walutwood drawing room, solid mahogany dining room, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a pair of handsome pier glasses, first class mahogany grand square sympathetic piano by Soundy & Co., a handsome English built circular glass fronted miniture brougham, a chesnut horse, harness, &c. &c., at No. 41, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On Monday the 24th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, carriage, horse, &c, the property of the late D Fletcher, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.

One Bycicle or velocipede.

A handsome English-built buggy.

A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, [illegible] quiet in single harness and saddle.

A light English-built hansom Cab, nearly new, by R. Ness, can be inspected either on Malabar Hill or in the Fort, at a few hours' notice.

A second-hand hunting saddle, by Milroy, price Rs. 45.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at MIDDLE COLABA.

ON WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, near the late I. N. Sanitarium, the household furniture of G. R. Wilson, Esq., which comprises the usual articles of porcelain and plated wares, handsome sofa couches, drawing and dining room tables, chairs and lounges, chiffoneers, a substantial square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, towel horses, screens, gown and hat stands, toilet glasses, single barrelled rifles, revolvers, reading and hanging argand lamps, framed pictures, bijouterie, palanquin clock, dispense and cookroom requisites, &c.

ALSO,

A very uncommon sewing machine, manufactured by Messrs. Simpson and Co., and sent out expressly to order. It represents a Devonport when out of use, thus forming both an elegant and useful article of furniture for the drawing room, and it is very compact and complete.

PORTABLE CARPENTER'S and GARDENER'S WORK-SHOPS.

A most useful and interesting article, to wile away pleasantly hours, which otherwise would hang heavily on one in this country.

ALSO,

A very powerful German silver terrestrial telescope 4 feet in length for look-out stations with pancratic eye piece—3 in. aperture magnifying 50, 60, and [illegible] times—made by Dallmeyer, London,—with the above is a handsome tripod support for fixed prospects.

AT [illegible] P. M.

A white poney with saddle.

One grass cutting machine.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

A large quantity of surplus stock such as lamps, harmoniums, organs, organettos, pens, pencils, pianos, glass show cases, glass doors, &c., &c., will be sold without reserve, at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s late premises in Rampart Row, on Thursday, the 27th instant, by Messrs. Crawford and Co. Full particulars in future advertisement. Catalogues will be published, and property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

An Arab riding horse, quiet and fast, 4 years old.

A light second hand serviceable Palanquin.

Bombay, 19th January 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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